

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**



Annual Administration Report
of the
Import and Export Trade Control
Organisation for the Year
1962-63

Issued by
The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi

PREFACE

This Report deals with the administration of the Import and Export Trade Control during the financial year 1962-63. A number of appendices and charts have been included in this Report as in the previous years, which will be found useful. The Appendix giving the full text of the Imports & Exports (Control) Act of 1947 as subsequently amended which was included in the Administration Report of the financial year 1961-62 has not been included in this report as no changes in the Act were made during the financial year 1962-63.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This is the eighth administration report of the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation.

2. The main features, which characterise the working of the organization during the financial year 1962-63, have been discussed in this report. In accordance with the recommendations of the Import & Export Policy Committee which met under the Chairmanship of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the import policy was announced on the 31st March 1962 on an annual basis and covered the period April 1962—March 1963. It was intended that annual licensing will be done against all applications for import licences to the extent possible subject to the availability of foreign exchange but that importers will be permitted to utilise only 50% of the value of licenses so granted during the first six months and that the remaining 50% would be utilised in the second half of the licensing period after a suitable endorsement by the licensing authorities. In those cases where annual licensing could not be done it was decided to issue licences for the six monthly entitlement/requirement as first instalment and to issue supplementary licences covering the next half yearly entitlement/requirement subject to such cuts as may be decided upon keeping in view the overall foreign exchange position of the government. In accordance with the new plan for the announcement of the import policy, the changes in import policy which were introduced during the year covering the period October 1962—March 1963 were announced with a delay of about three months on the 24th December 1962 vide Ministry of C. & I. Public Notice No. 167-ITC(PN)/62 dt. 24-12-1962. As discussed in Chapter II of this report, the import policy for the second half of the licensing period April 1962/March 1963 was unusually restrictive because of the emergency created as a result of the Chinese aggression on our northern borders. In view of the consideration that the detailed import policy was announced at the beginning of the licensing period in the Red Book for the period April 1962—March 1963, it has been considered unnecessary to discuss the details of the same in the body of this administration report. The general trends of our import and export trade and import and export licensing policies have however been indicated in this report in the appropriate chapter. Export licensing policy pursued by the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation during the financial year 1962-63 has been discussed in some greater detail.

3. Factual data and statistics in respect of imports and exports cover the financial years 1961-62 and 1962-63. Statistics of licences issued and of import and export applications received cover the financial year

1962-63. During the course of this year the total number of applications both for import and export licences received in this organization aggregated to 3.41 lakhs as compared to 4.74 lakhs during the financial year 1961-62. The number of applications for import licences received during the financial year 1962-63 aggregated to 2.87 lakhs as compared to a much higher figures of 4.21 lakhs during the financial year 1961-62. On the other hand the export licence applications have amounted to 54,000 only as compared to a somewhat lower figure of 53,000 during the financial year 1961-62. The other correspondence received during the financial year 1962-63 aggregated to 15.04 lakhs as compared to a somewhat higher figure of 15.68 lakhs during the financial year 1961-62. It would thus appear that the work load of the Import & Export Trade Control Organization has been steady during the year 1962-63. The somewhat lower figure of applications received for import licences and other correspondence should not be interpreted as meaning that the pressure of work on the organization has abated. It might be mentioned in this connection that although annual licensing had been introduced over a wide field licences were to be sent back by the importers to the licensing authorities for the purpose of endorsements for the second half year and that due to a critical foreign exchange position of the country as a result of the emergency detailed calculations had to be made before such endorsements could be recorded on the licences and the same used for the second half of the licensing period by the intending importers. Thus although the total number of receipts of all kinds received during the financial year 1962-63 amounted to 18.45 lakhs as compared to a somewhat higher figure of 20.42 lakhs during the financial year 1961-62 the pressure of work on the organization has been steady during the financial year 1962-63.

4. As stated in the annual administration report for the year 1961-62, the basic trend in licensing namely that of curtailment of licensing against free foreign exchange or cash resources continued during the financial year 1962-63 also. This does not imply that the overall availability of foreign exchange for commercial as well as governmental imports was lower. It only states that instead of issuing licences for imports from any part of the world licences were issued under various types of loans, lines of credit, rupee payment arrangements, barter deals etc.

5. This report as in previous years consists of six chapters and a number of appendices giving statistical information. An organizational chart of the Import and Export Trade Control Organization as on the 31st March 1963 has been included as Appendix XIV to this report. In view of the fact that there has been no change in the Import and Export Control Act 1947 as subsequently amended Appendix XX giving the full text of the Act in the administration report of the year 1961-62 has not been included again in the annual report of the year 1962-63.

CHAPTER II

IMPORT POLICY AND IMPORT LICENSING.

Import Policy : General.—The import policy during the year 1962-63 was essentially restrictive. However, adequate provision in the policy was made for the development programmes, defence stores and export industries.

2. In view of foreign exchange difficulties and increased developmental and defence requirements, imports of a number of lower priority items were reduced and there was some degree of reduction even for items of priority uses, not directly related to defence or exports. Imports of high priority items relating to defence or exports were, however, sustained and in some cases even increased. Raw materials needed for production of luxury and semi-luxury items were banned or allowed to be imported in very small quantities. The increase in the indigenous production also enabled the Government to reduce imports substantially in the case of many important items. The policy of import substitution was reemphasized.

3. A special feature of the new policy was issue of import licences on the yearly requirement basis in the form of either annual licences subject to prescribed conditions or in two half yearly instalments as per normal procedure.

4. **Import Policy during April-Sept. '62.**—The import policy was announced vide the Ministry of C & I Public Notice No. 31-ITC(PN)/62 dated the 31st March, 1962. With a view to economise imports, quotas for established importers were reduced for 55 items such as pipes and tubes, electric carbons, textile preservatives and radio parts etc. Imports of 10 quota items like yeast, arms and ammunitions, argon gas, polyvinyle acetate resin powder etc. were banned. The other Policy measures related to an increase in the import quota for rubber and medicinal contraceptives to meet the needs of family planning programme, grant of actual user import licences to cooperative societies for the import of motor vehicle parts, grant of supplementary licences to the established importers for the import of books in sheet form, extension of basic period for the establishment of quota for certain items like garage tools, malleable iron pipe fittings, betelnuts and books etc. and extension of the list of items, licensable to actual users.

5. The import policy announced on March 31, 1962 was however, amended in view of country's worsening foreign exchange position in June

1962, vide Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 65-ITC(PN)/62 dated the 8th June, 1962. Import licences issued earlier were recalled for reduction in value. A 50 percent cut was applied to the established importer licences whether issued on annual basis or in two half yearly instalments and the same cut was effected in the case of licences issued to consumer cooperative societies for the period April 1962—March 1963. Cuts were also applied to the actual users imports pertaining to both the scheduled and non-scheduled sectors for imports from free resources. On a subsequent review, however, the 50 percent cut in E.I. licences for certain items like carbons, ivory unmanufactured, Cinematographic films unexposed, books and X'ray films etc. was partially or fully restored.

6. Import Policy during October 1962—March 1963.—The import policy during the second half of the year viz. October '62—March '63 was announced with a delay of about three months. The policy again underwent certain changes this time. These changes were necessitated by the national emergency arising out of the Chinese aggression on our borders in early October and by the foreign exchange difficulties with which the country was faced. Further cuts were applied in the case of commercial imports to make adequate provision for emergent defence requirements.

7. The supplementary licences to established importers were issued only for the importation of items absolutely essential for the country or for the items which had an export promotional angle. These items included drugs and medicines, books, X'ray films, motor vehicle parts, machine tools etc. The extent of cuts in the second half yearly entitlement of the licences issued as per policy announced in the Red Book for the year 1962-63 were indicated in annexure I to the Ministry of Commerce & Industry Public Notice No. 167-ITC(PN)/62 dt. 24th December, 1962. Import of a number of items by established importers was banned which included foreign liquors, betelnuts, cloves, exposed films etc. A large number of items which were banned for imports by established importers were expected to be made good either by indigenous production or by imports on A.U. basis. These included ferro-manganese, boiler tubes, iron and steel screws, non-ferrous semi-manufactures and alloys, precision and measuring tools, artificial silk yarn and thread, sheet and plate glass, parts of domestic refrigerators, parts of motor cycles and scooters and time pieces and watches and parts thereof etc. Cuts ranging from 5 to 50 percent were also applied to the second half yearly entitlement of imports by actual users against free foreign exchange resources. A 50 percent cut was applied to the second half yearly entitlement of the consumer cooperative societies as well. Imports of some items by actual users were maintained at the previous level and in the case of certain high priority items imports were even increased.

8. Certain items like tin blocks and scrap, ball, roller and taper bearings and components were brought under the pervue of the State Trading Corporation for importation in order to prevent profiteering by middlemen. Similarly to check any rise in prices of drugs and medicines, the provisions of D.I.R. were invoked whereby the manufacturer, importer or distributor was required to display the wholesale and retail prices and to ensure that prices did not rise.

9. The Open General Licence No. IV which permits freely the import of free gifts of books upto Rs. 250/-, blue prints and drawings relating to machinery and plant site etc., and bonafide samples supplied free of charge upto Rs. 250/- and replacement consignments and the O.G.L. allowing import of certain items freely from Pakistan continued to be operative during the year as per conditions specified.

10. The trade and payment agreement concluded with Pakistan on 21st March, 1960 for an initial period of two years was extended for another year. In pursuance of this agreement, adhoc licensing was done for the import of items specified in Protocol No. 1 to the agreement against the payment in non-convertable Indian rupees.

11. The trade agreement with Afghanistan was also renewed for another 14 months from October, 1962. Import licensing in terms of this agreement was done to the approved importers on adhoc basis within a limited monetary ceiling against exports of equivalent value from India to Afghanistan. The items of imports from Afghanistan covered fresh and dried fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds and medicinal herbs as well as hides and skins. The New Comers were also associated with the import of these items subject to their fulfilling the condition of prior exports of non-traditional goods to Afghanistan.

12. Adhoc licensing for the imports of dried fruits, dates, medicinal herbs, asafoetida, red-oxide, dyeing and tanning substances and gum from Iran in pursuance of the trade agreement concluded with this country in August, 1962, was also done provided these goods were either imported by sailing vessels or through the land route.

13. The concessions allowing the import of fish, cuttle fish bones etc. by the sailing vessels from East Africa, Iran and Iranian coastal areas of Persian Gulf were withdrawn after the 30th Sept., 1962.

14. The hitherto free imports of dates by sailing vessels were controlled and were allowed against adhoc import licences, provided the imports were effected from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Muscat and other Persian Gulf ports excluding Iran.

15. **Export Promotion Scheme.**—The import policy announced during 1962-63 re-emphasized the import-export relationship. The scheme

allowing special import licences for the import of raw materials and components etc. against the proved exports of finished goods continued to be operative during the year. The details of various Export Promotion Schemes were set out in Appendix 23 of the Import Policy Book for 1962-63.

16. During the year under review some more items like commercial and tea chest plywood, cork products, french coffee and imitation jewellery etc. were brought within the purview of the Export Promotion Scheme and in some cases incentives were also enhanced. Further, it was decided to grant import incentives against the sale of jewellery (manufactures of diamonds cut and polished, precious stones, jewellery set with precious stones, imitation jewellery, pearls and synthetic stones), to foreign tourists visiting India against payment in foreign exchange. Steps were also taken to simplify the licensing procedure but to ensure that the facilities granted under the Export Promotion Schemes were not misused, suitable safeguards were taken.

17. **C.G./H.E.P. Scheme.**—The C.G./H.E.P. licences were mainly issued to the projects covered under the development plans and the projects with prospects of export earning or import saving. Such imports were also allowed for balancing industrial undertakings. As a general rule import applications for substantial value of plant and machinery required for setting up of new projects or substantial expansion of existing projects were considered only against one or more of the following sources of finance:—

- (a) Long term foreign investment in the capital of the project;
- (b) Loan to the Government of India from foreign Governments or financial institutions against which cash licences could be granted;
- (c) Long term foreign exchange loans from financial institutions abroad;
- (d) Imports financed by the National Small Industries Corporation of India under their hire purchase scheme for Small Scale Industries;
- (e) Trade and payment agreements between the Government of India and foreign countries against which cash licences could be granted.

18. **Import Policy for Goa, Daman & Diu.**—Consequent upon the liberation of Goa, Daman & Diu and their merger with the rest of the country on 18th December, 1961, the need was felt to integrate the import policy hitherto pursued for these areas with the import policy for the rest of the country.

19. Immediately after the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, imports into these areas were restricted to those commodities for which letters of credit were opened through Banco Nacional Ultramarino on or before the 18th December, 1961 or where shipment had taken place on or before the 20th December, 1961. In the following three months ending March 1962, established importers were granted quotas to the extent of 1/8th of their past imports which amounted to about Rs. 2.2 crores.

20. A policy announcement about imports into Goa, Daman and Diu for the period April-Sept. 1962 was made in the Press Note issued on 11th May, 1962. The detailed policy was set out in Schedules I, II and III of the Press Note. As many as 102 items shown in Schedule I were banned for imports. These were either heavy foreign exchange consuming items for which imports were banned in the rest of the country or those items which were freely available in the rest of the country. Schedule II to this policy announcement covered 21 items which were licensable mainly to the actual users. Schedule III included 23 items the imports of which were allowed by the E.I.'s. on the condition that these goods will not be re-exported to other parts of India. To help the established importers of banned items, it was decided to allow them to import other items which were permissible to established importers in the Import Trade Control Policy Book for the year 1962-63 on a quota of 5% of half of best year's imports of all the banned items taken together.

21. During October 1962-March 1963 the scope of Schedule III items referred to in the foregoing paragraph was restricted to only 9 items and licences were issued on the basis of varying quota percentages. Imports were otherwise governed by the general policy followed in the rest of India.

22. With regard to the simplification of procedure governing the issue of import licences, and expeditious disposal of import applications, the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee on the subject were adopted with certain modifications. A few important measures taken in this regard related to the issue of import licences on the basis of annual requirements, fixation of initial validity period of E.I. licences, A.U. licences and C.G./H.E.P. licences (other than those issued against tied credits), at one year or one and half years, as the case may be, in the first two cases and two years in the third case, decentralisation of 81 items which were either centralised at the Head Quarters or at a particular port office, simplification of application forms, decentralisation of work relating to transfer of quota rights, etc.

23. A reference, in the end, is invited to Appendix I to this report which shows the extent of import licensing done by this Organisation over the last few licensing periods.

CHAPTER III

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

Progressive relaxation of export control.—The policy of progressive relaxation of export control and of organised export promotion, consistent with the domestic needs of the country, was continued vigorously during the year 1962-63. As a result of this policy a comprehensive review of the Export Trade Control Schedule was undertaken and a large number of items were removed from control and many of the items, which were previously banned for purposes of exports, were allowed on merits.

2. General Export Policy in 1962-63.—As in the previous years, the policy in 1962-63 was formulated keeping in view the necessity for encouraging exports, wherever they are surplus to the internal requirements of the country. The important features of the liberalisation measures introduced during the year 1962-63 are recounted below:—

- (i) Control over the export of many items *viz.* cotton seed oil, kardi seed oil, niger seed oil, salad oil, Cashewnuts raw, provisions and oilman's stores, coconuts oil, groundnut oil etc., has been lifted.
- (ii) Export of silk worms, fish spawns, raw silk, uncrushed bones and bone dust etc., which were not previously allowed, have been allowed on merits.

Details of the above commodities have been tabulated in Appendix XIII (a) of this report.

3. Fresh Control.—The are about 19 items *viz.* uncrushed bones of elephants, flue cured virginia tobacco, molasses, handloom striped bed spreads known as "Etawah Stripes" etc., on which fresh control was imposed during the period under review. Their export was, however, so regulated as to meet their overseas demand to the extent possible.

4. Export policy of some major export commodities.—The export policies in respect of a few of the more important commodities which enter into export trade and over which some form of control is still exercised, the scope, if any for further relaxation therein, and the reason why relaxations are not possible are discussed below:—

- (i) *Jute Manufactures.*—The export of Jute manufactures which was decontrolled from 11th Sept. 1958 *vide* the Export Trade

Control Order No. Exp. (1)/AM of that date continued to be so during the year.

- (ii) *Tea*.—Export of tea was required to be covered by licences issued by the Tea Board under the provisions of the Tea Act 1953. There was no quantitative restriction on export of tea and licences were issued as a matter of course. The system of licensing, however, serves a vital purpose of the maintenance of a proper record of tea exports and certain other details. To help the exporters, the work has been decentralised by the Board and export licences are issued from the offices of the Board at major ports of Calcutta, Cochin and Bombay. During 1962-63 licences were issued for shipment of tea covering a quantity of 219,567,085 kilograms.
- (iii) *Cotton Textiles*.—Export of Cotton textiles to U.K. whether as piece or made up including garments but excluding carpets, cotton rugs, cotton durries, cotton shawls and hand-loom manufactures other than the variety known as “Bleeding Madras” is controlled. Exports to U.S.A. except for the four varieties namely (i) Sheeting, carded yarn, (ii) Print cotton type shirting other than 80×80 type carded yarn, (iii) Twill and Sateen, carded yarn and (iv) Fabrics NES carded yarn, which were brought under control with effect from 27th March 1963, continue to be decontrolled. Apart from the exceptions stated above, cotton textiles (mill-made) are decontrolled for export to all permissible destinations except cotton textiles of olive green material.
- It will be seen that the export policy of the three traditional and major items of exports continued to be very liberal.
- (iv) *Handloom Fabrics*.—Handloom fabrics, with the exception of two varieties commonly known as “Bleeding Madras” and “Etawah Stripes” are free to be exported to all permissible destinations. Handloom fabrics of the variety known as Bleeding Madras continue to be controlled for exports since 15th July, 1961. During the year 1962-63 their export was allowed within a ceiling on production of a certificate from the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee to the effect that goods meant for export conform to the Standard prescribed for the purpose. In addition to the compulsory inspection, floor and ceiling prices for the standard type (60×40) were fixed at 49 cents and 54 cents per yard respectively.

Control on the export of Handloom striped bed spreads, known as “Etawah Bed Spreads” was imposed with effect from 8th

March 1963. Its export was licensed freely to all permissible destinations subject to preshipment inspection by the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee for the quality marking Scheme of the U.P. Govt. Licences are also subject to the condition that transactions are not made below the floor prices fixed for the item.

(v) *Ores.*—

Iron Ore.—The export of iron ore is being canalised through the State Trading Corporation with effect from July, 1957. Since then, the State Trading Corporation has been endeavouring to increase India's exports of iron ore to the traditional markets. Accordingly, exports of iron ore have substantially increased specially to Japan under long term contracts.

Sillimanite and Manganese dioxide/peroxide.—During the year 1962-63, export of Assam Sillimanite and Sillimanite and Manganese dioxide/peroxide continued to be allowed on quota basis. Export of Rewa Sillimanite was, however, licensed freely without any quantitative restrictions.

Chrome Ore.—The policy for export of Chrome ore during the year under report continued to be unchanged.

- (vi) *H.P.S. Groundnut kernels.*—Export of groundnut kernels was allowed by all shippers against registration of firm contracts made by cable offer and cable acceptance and 10% performance guarantee. A total quota of 60,000 tons of groundnut kernels was released for export during 1962. A further quota of 50,000 tons has also been released for private trade and the State Trading Corporation during the year 1963.
- (vii) *H.P.S. Groundnut-in-shell.*—A quota of 5,000 ton of H.P.S. groundnut-in-shell was released in June 1962, for export by all shippers. In Dec. 1962, the item was placed on the free licensing list until further notice.
- (viii) Export of Castor seed, Copra, Cotton Seed and Linseed continued to be banned.
- (ix) *Linseed oilcake and Coconut oilcake.*—Export of these oilcakes was allowed by all shippers within overall ceilings.
- (x) *Onions.*—Export of onions during the year under review continued to be licensed freely within port ceilings to all categories of shippers and to all permissible destinations. Export of onions to Pakistan is, however, covered by O.G.L. No. 3.

(xi) *Aircraft and parts thereof*.—Export of Aircraft and parts thereof was allowed on merits during 1962-63. As the production of these items in India is still in the initial stages, it is difficult to visualise the future trends.

(xii) *Tyres and tubes*.—Prior to the 10th Oct. 1962 export of tyres and tubes was allowed by manufacturers only within a ceiling. From 10th Oct. 1962 control over their export was lifted. Export of giant tyres, tubes and flaps and aero tyres and tubes was, however, again controlled from 26th January, 1963 and their export was licensed freely to all permissible destinations.

5. **General**.—The total exports during the year 1962-63 (excluding those from Goa, Daman and Diu) amounted to Rs. 693·69 crores as compared to Rs. 660·55 crores during the year 1961-62. This showed an increase of Rs. 33·14 crores which was the highest continuous rise during a single year. Including exports from Goa, Daman and Diu which amounted to Rs. 16·3 crores, the overall exports would be of the order of Rs. 710 crores thus falling short of the target of Rs. 720 crores for the year 1962-63 by only Rs. 10 crores. A heartening feature of the export performance during the year was that this increase was achieved in spite of the stresses and strains of the national emergency and by increased quantum of export rather than by increase in the prices.

A detailed review of the exports will be found in Chapter V of this report.

CHAPTER IV

THE ADMINISTRATION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE
CONTROL

1. The Import and Export Trade Control Organisation during the year 1962-63 consisted, as in the previous year, of a Headquarters Office at New Delhi and subordinate offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ernakulam, Pondicherry, Visakhapatnam, Rajkot, Amritsar, Shillong, New Kandla and C.L.A., New Delhi. Consequent upon the acceptance by Government of the recommendations of the Import & Export Policy Committee (Ramawami Mudaliar Committee), a new import and export trade control office started functioning at Bangalore with effect from the 10th November, 1962. The office at Panjim (Goa), which had been set up after the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, continued to function under the Goa Administration, but in close co-operation with the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation of the Government of India.

2. There were no changes during the year in areas over which the Joint Chief Controllers of Imports & Exports at Calcutta and Bombay, the Deputy Chief Controllers at Ernakulam and New Delhi (Central Licensing Area) and the offices at Pondicherry, Visakhapatnam, Rajkot, New Kandla, Shillong and Amritsar held jurisdiction. With the setting up of an Office at Bangalore, however, the area comprising Mysore State (minus the District of Mangalore), which was previously under the jurisdiction of the Madras Office, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Controller of Imports and Exports, Bangalore.

3. In view of the National Emergency and the absolute need for economy in governmental expenditure, major changes in administrative set up were avoided. As, however, the Import and Export Policy Committee (Ramawami Mudaliar Committee) had recommended to Government that, in the interests of better public relations and for the efficient functioning of the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation, it was essential that arrangements be made for the appointment of separate public relations officers at Headquarters and in the offices at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi (Central Licensing Area), necessary arrangements in this regard were made. Under the revised arrangements, the members of the trade are being afforded facilities of contacting the public Relations Officers (and the Enquiry Offices under them) for assistance in the matter of early disposal of their applications for import licences etc.

4. The staff position of the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation during the year 1962-63 is shown in Appendix No. XV. On 31st March 1963 the Organisation as a whole consisted of 291 Gazetted and 1,788 Non-gazetted officials excluding Class IV servants.

WORK LOAD OF THE ORGANISATION

5. Details regarding the actual number of applications and receipts other than applications, received and disposed of during the year 1962-63 are given in Appendices XVII(1), XVII(2) and XVII(3) of this report. It will be seen from Appendix XVII(1) that the number of import licence applications (including 2,240 brought forward from the previous year) received by the organisation during 1962-63 was, 2,88,960 and that out of this, all but 1,415 had been finally disposed of within the year. The speed of disposal continued to be satisfactory and pendency at the close of the year was less than 0.5 per cent of the total applications that were required to be disposed of. As in the past, pendencies were discussed at periodical staff meetings and remedial measures to clear accumulations were taken where necessary. It may be added that the number of import applications during the year 1962-63 was much smaller as against previous years due to the reason that the scheme of 'Annual licensing' was introduced during this period on a wide scale.

PROCEDURAL CHANGES

6. In the context of the Emergency and the need for the expeditious disposal of import licence applications from both the public sector projects and undertakings and the major industrial undertakings in the private sector, special arrangements had to be made to keep a watch over all such applications and to issue the licences without any avoidable delay. The measures taken were discussed at meetings between officers of this Organisation, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Ministry of Defence and Economic Coordination (Department of Economic Coordination) and the Department of Technical Development (formerly known as the Development Wing). As a result of these discussions, the procedures for the scrutiny and disposal of applications for import licences have been simplified and arrangements have been made for checking delays in disposal.

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT

7. The amounts credited to the Government on account of import and export licence fees during the year 1962-63 were as follows:—

Licensing period	Import Licence fees (Rs.)	Export Licence fees (Rs.)
April '61—Sept. '61	32,76,351	2,63,865
Oct. '61—March '62	34,01,131	3,16,972
April '62—Sept. '62	84,75,512	4,68,619
Oct. '62—March '63	41,95,198	3,62,637

8. The total amount of expenditure of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation during the year 1962-63 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 90,72,400 as compared to Rs. 88,00,337 during the year 1961-62. The scale of licence fees being charged from the importers and exporters is shown in Appendix XVIII.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

9. Enquiry Officers *inter alia* continued to fix interviews and inform the public about the position of their cases. The number of interviews granted by the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation from the year 1957 to 1962-63 is given in Appendix XVI to the Report.

10. As already stated earlier, during this year new appointments of Public Relations Officers were made at the Headquarters and various regional offices as per the recommendations of the Import & Export Policy Committee. The duties of the Public Relations Officer include assisting the importers/exporters in any difficulty which they may face with the interviewing officers of this Organisation and in getting proper indication of disposal of their cases when they are unable to ascertain it in the normal way. These officers also help the public in getting general clarifications on matters of policy and procedure of Import & Export Trade Control.

11. During the year 1962-63, 15 staff meetings were held under the chairmanship of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. At these and other smaller meetings with Officers and the Staff of the Organisation, various problems confronting the Organisation from time to time were discussed and solutions found.

12. The total number of appeals dealt with by the Headquarters Appeals Division during the licensing period of 1962-63 were 2,958.

VIGILANCE AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

13. During the year 1962-63, 69 firms were blacklisted and 131 firms were placed on the suspension list for grant of import and export licences. 71 cases were handed over to the Special Police Establishment of the Government of India and convictions were secured in 12 cases. The cases of malpractices and corruption were dealt with firmly and promptly by the Investigation and Vigilance Division of the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

14. A joint meeting of the Import Advisory Council and the Export Promotion Advisory Council was held, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Commerce and Industry, in September 1962 and the suggestions made in the meeting were duly considered by the Government in formulating policies for the ensuing licensing period.

15. The particulars of industrial licences, import licences and export licences continued to be published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences". During the year 1962-63 the revenue realised from the sale of this publication amounted to Rs. 3·57 lakhs. The total expenditure on this publication during the same period was Rs. 2·62 lakhs.

CHAPTER V

TRADE TRENDS AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
INDIAN ECONOMY IN RETROSPECT

Indian economy witnessed certain significant developments during the financial year 1962-63. The accelerated developmental needs coupled with massive defence requirements resulting from the Chinese aggression of our northern borders, put great strains on our internal as well as external resources.

2. During the year 1962-63 agricultural production has been estimated to be only moderately better than in 1961-62. Industrial production under the stresses of emergency however went up. The average general index of industrial production (base 1956=100) rose from 139·3 in 1961 to 149·5 in 1962. The price level went up by 3·6 per cent in 1962-63 as against a decline of 2·6 per cent in 1961-62. Our imports at Rs. 1077 crores in 1962-63 were lower by Rs. 13 crores when compared with imports during the previous year. Our exports rose from Rs. 660·55 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 693·69 crores in 1962-63 but fell short of the annual target of Rs. 720 crores. The year closed with an adverse balance of payments of Rs. 333·9 crores. Our sterling reserves at Rs. 129·70 crores at the end of March 1962 dropped to Rs. 116·38 crores at the end of March, 1963. The import policy remained stringent as before and greater efforts were put in to promote exports.

IMPORTS

3. Our total imports during 1962-63 at Rs. 1077 crores were lower by Rs. 13 crores when compared with imports of Rs. 1090 crores in 1961-62.

4. An analysis of the structure of import trade has been attempted in Appendix VIII. The percentage of imports devoted to the import of Capital Goods increased from 15·74% of the total imports in 1961-62 to 16·13% in 1962-63. The share of industrial goods in total imports has decreased from 66·13% in 1961-62 to 64·87% in 1962-63. The import of food grains accounted for 10·54 per cent in 1962-63 as against 10·15 per cent in 1961-62. The imports of consumer goods constituted 8·46% of the total imports in 1962-63 as compared with 7·98% in 1961-62.

5. The items which showed a fall in imports during the year were dairy products (Rs. 95 lakhs), Cotton Raw other than Linters (Rs. 5·74 crores), Jute Raw (Rs. 2·80 crores), Petroleum Crude and partly refined (Rs. 12·21

crores), Vegetable Oils (Rs. 1.46 crores), Coal Tar Dye Stuffs and Natural Indigo (Rs. 2.26 crores), Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products (Rs. 2.06 crores), Newsprint, other paper and paper board (Rs. 2.53 crores), Electric Machinery Apparatus and Appliances (Rs. 3.75 crores), Iron and Steel (Rs. 21.16 crores), Road Motor Vehicles and other vehicles (other than Railway Vehicles) (Rs. 8.61 crores).

6. The items which registered an increase in imports during 1962-63 were fish and fish preparations (Rs. 2.29 crores), Rice (Rs. 2.53 crores), Cashewnuts (Rs. 2.42 crores), Other fruits and Vegetables (excluding cashewnuts and betelnuts unground) (Rs. 1.29 crores), Copra (Rs. 54 lakhs), Kerosene (Rs. 4.42 crores), Caustic Soda (Rs. 4 crores), Fertiliser manufactured (Rs. 15.04 crores), Copper (Rs. 1.79 crores), Aluminium (Rs. 2.57 crores), Other base metals (excluding Iron & Steel) (Rs. 1.19 crores), Machinery other than Electric (excluding Metal Working, Mining, Construction & other industrial Machinery) (Rs. 12.26 crores).

EXPORTS

7. During 1962-63 exports increased to Rs. 693.69 crores from Rs. 660.55 crores in 1961-62 registering an increase of Rs. 33.14 crores.

8. Appendix IX of this report shows the composition of our export trade under broad categories. The exports under the category 'Food, Drink and Tobacco' constituted 32.2% of the total exports during 1962-63 compared with 32.1% in 1961-62. Exports under the category 'Raw Materials & Products and articles mainly unmanufactured' constituted 24.8% of the total exports during 1962-63 as against 23.5% in 1961-62. Exports of 'Articles wholly or mainly manufactured' declined from 43.7% of the total exports in 1961-62 to 42.4% of the total exports in 1962-63. Exports of Living Animals, Postal Articles and returned goods and special transactions amounted to 0.6% in 1962-63 compared with 0.7% in 1961-62.

9. Appendix VII of this report shows the exports of Principal commodities. During the year 1962-63 the items which showed a significant increase in exports as compared with 1961-62 were Tea (Rs. 6.93 crores), Cashew Kernels (Rs. 1.19 crores), Tobacco (Rs. 3.90 crores), Sugar (Rs. 2.70 crores), Mica (Rs. 70 lakhs), Iron Ore and Concentrates (Rs. 2.41 crores), Hides, Skins and fur-skin undressed (Rs. 2.22 crores), Oil seed Cake and Meal and other Vegetable Oil residues (Rs. 14.47 crores), Groundnut Oil (Rs. 6.8 crores), Jute manufactures (Rs. 10.87 crores), Coir Yarn and manufactures (Rs. 84 lakhs), Fabrics of synthetic fibres and Spun Glass (Rs. 83 lakhs).

10. The items which showed a decline in export during 1962-63 as compared with the exports in 1961-62 were Coffee (Rs. 1.41 crores), Pepper (Rs. 1.53 crores), Other Spices (Rs. 2.11 crores), Cotton Raw (Rs. 2.12 crores), Cotton Waste (Rs. 93 lakhs), Wool and other animal

hair (Rs. 2.55 crores), Manganese Ore and Concentrates (Rs. 2.54 crores), Cement (Rs. 62 lakhs), Pig and sponge Iron (Rs. 1.38 crores) and Cotton Textiles (Rs. 1.71 crores).

DIRECTION OF TRADE

11. Appendix V of this report shows imports, Exports and balance of trade with principal countries. The United States of America, United Kingdom and West Germany remained our main suppliers. These countries accounted for 54.77% of our total imports during the year 1962-63. The corresponding share of these countries in our total imports during the year 1961-62 was 53.07%.

12. Imports during 1962-63 compared with imports in 1961-62, increased from Bahrein Islands (Rs. .71 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 3.68 crores), Czechoslovakia (Rs. 4.69 crores), East Germany (Rs. 2.30 crores), Japan (Rs. 3.30 crores), Netherlands (Rs. 59 lakhs), Pakistan (Rs. 2.81 crores), Sudan (Rs. 6.55 crores) and U.S.S.R. (Rs. 15.56 crores).

13. Imports during the year under review declined from Australia (Rs. 1.31 crores), Belgium (Rs. 3.56 crores), Burma (Rs. 2.53 crores), Canada (Rs. 3.85 crores), China (Rs. 52 lakhs), Egypt (Rs. 2.26 crores), Federation of Malaya (Rs. 2.21 crores), France (Rs. 3.79 crores), Germany West (Rs. 26.40 crores), Indonesia (Rs. 41 lakhs), Iran (Rs. 1.47 crores), Italy (Rs. 4.44 crores), Kenya (Rs. 6.02 crores), Singapore (Rs. 89 lakhs), Sweden (Rs. 5.94 crores), Switzerland (Rs. 52 lakhs), United Kingdom (Rs. 21.84 crores) and Yugoslavia (Rs. 11 lakhs).

14. As regards direction of our export trade, exports to U.K. and U.S.A. constituted 40.45% of our total exports during 1962-63.

15. The countries with which our export trade increased during 1962-63 were Australia (Rs. 3.03 crores), Canada (Rs. 4.82 crores), Czechoslovakia (Rs. 3.26 crores), Egypt (Rs. 19 lakhs), France (Rs. 70 lakhs), Germany East (Rs. 3.96 crores), Iraq (Rs. 71 lakhs), Iran (Rs. 1.93 crores), Italy (Rs. 45 lakhs), Kenya (Rs. 18 lakhs), Netherlands (Rs. 1.75 crores), Poland (Rs. 7.20 crores), Singapore (Rs. 1.17 crores), Sweden (Rs. 12 lakhs), U.K. (Rs. 2.79 crores), U.S.A. (Rs. 1.37 crores), U.S.S.R. (Rs. 6.32 crores) and Yugoslavia (Rs. 5.16 crores).

16. Countries with which our exports declined were Belgium (Rs. 1.40 crores), Burma (Rs. 5 lakhs), Bahrein Islands (Rs. 25 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 3.50 crores), China (Rs. 5 lakhs), Federation of Malaya (Rs. 5 lakhs), Germany West (Rs. 4.23 crores), Indonesia (Rs. 2.91 crores), Japan (Rs. 6.51 crores), Pakistan (Rs. 6 lakhs), Saudi Arabia (Rs. 62 lakhs) and Sudan (Rs. 1.28 crores).

17. Appendices X & XI of this report show the break-up of our imports and exports currency area wise. The share of dollar area in our imports was 30·7 per cent during 1962-63 compared with 24·3 per cent during 1961-62. The share of soft currency area in our total imports was 69·3 per cent and 75·7 per cent respectively during 1962-63 and 1961-62. The share of the dollar area in our total exports was 20·9% during 1962-63 compared with 21·3 per cent during 1961-62. Exports to non-dollar area accounted for 79·1 per cent and 78·7 per cent of the total exports during 1962-63 and 1961-62 respectively.

BALANCE OF TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

18. Our over-all Trade deficit during 1962-63 at Rs. 383 crores was lower by Rs. 47 crores when compared with the deficit of Rs. 430 crores in 1961-62. The Trade deficit with dollar area was of the order of Rs. 186 crores whereas deficit with non-dollar area was Rs. 197 crores. A mention in this connection may also be made of our trade with the European Common Market. The balance of trade position with the six countries of the E.C.M. as a whole remained uncomparable during 1962-63 as in 1961-62. There was a trade deficit of Rs. 107·34 crores with these countries in 1962-63. As regards balance of trade with East European Countries India imported merchandise worth Rs. 106·19 crores during 1962-63 from these countries as against exports to these countries of Rs. 93·23 crores. This accounted for an adverse balance of trade to the tune of Rs. 12·96 crores with this group of countries.

19. With regard to balance of payments position, a reference is invited to Appendix XII of this Report. As will appear from this Appendix there was an adverse balance of payments of Rs. 333·9 crores in 1962-63 as against Rs. 303·1 crores in 1961-62.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

During the financial year 1962-63 the import policy which had been announced on an annual basis for the first time in accordance with the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee, was intended to be as restrictive as before. Controls had however to be tightened even more as a result of the Emergency. Facilities continued to be provided in the case of those industries in the public and private sectors which were important from the point of view of defence or which had an export promotion angle. Some procedural simplifications were also introduced in respect of import licensing.

2. The share of Established Importers in the import trade of the country during the financial year 1962-63 was lower partly as a result of the banning of a number of items licensible to this category of traders and partly because of the reduction of quota in a large number of cases particularly during the second half of the licensing period. The value of licences issued to Actual Users for their raw material requirements was also lower partly because of the availability of their requirements from internal sources as a result of the policy of import substitution and partly as a result of the reduction of quota even to industry in the face of a critical foreign exchange situation of the country. It is however worthy of being mentioned that the value of licences issued for Capital Goods and HEP during the year 1962-63 was higher than during the year 1961-62. This was the direct result of the momentum which the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan was gathering as the second year of the plan advanced to a close. As a consequence capital investment in plan schemes had to be accelerated so as to fulfil the plan targets.

3. The results of the policies pursued during the year are reflected in the pattern of industrial production which increased approximately by 8% during the financial year 1962-63. The rate of increase was slightly higher than during the financial year 1961-62. This low rate of growth since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan is mainly due to the shortage of raw materials and to our foreign exchange difficulties. In the case of certain industries demand for the end products had fallen because of a rise in the market prices of these commodities. Production in such cases as a consequence has gone down. The foreign exchange situation of the country during the year 1962-63 was not only difficult but extremely critical during

the second half. The country had to make arrangements to redouble its efforts at export promotion, to keep the wheels of industry moving and to make arrangements to find foreign exchange for the servicing of its external obligations. Added to this was the requirement of not only armaments for defence but of capital goods and raw materials needed by defence industries. The sterling balances of the country fell to lower levels in spite of the fact that liberal credits and foreign aid were received by us from a large number of friendly foreign countries. The timely assistance of the Government of U.K. and U.S.A. who came forward to meet the foreign exchange requirements of our defence needs deserves to be mentioned in particular in this connection. But for this perhaps industrial production would have suffered even more.

4. The result of the export policies pursued by the Government resulted in a somewhat higher level of exports amounting to Rs. 694 crores during the financial year 1962-63 as compared to the last financial year 1961-62, when the comparative figure was Rs. 661 crores. The increase of Rs. 33 crores in exports excludes from consideration the exports from Goa, Daman and Diu as comparative figures of exports for the year 1961-62 in respect of this part of the Union Territory are not available. The increase in exports is the result of the various measures of export promotion which the Government of India have adopted during the course of the year to boost up exports. Details of the various export promotion measures taken by the Government of India to increase the exports of the country are published every year in the administration report of the Ministry of C & I as well as in the reports of the various export promotion councils and for this reason it is considered unnecessary to recapitulate them in this report.

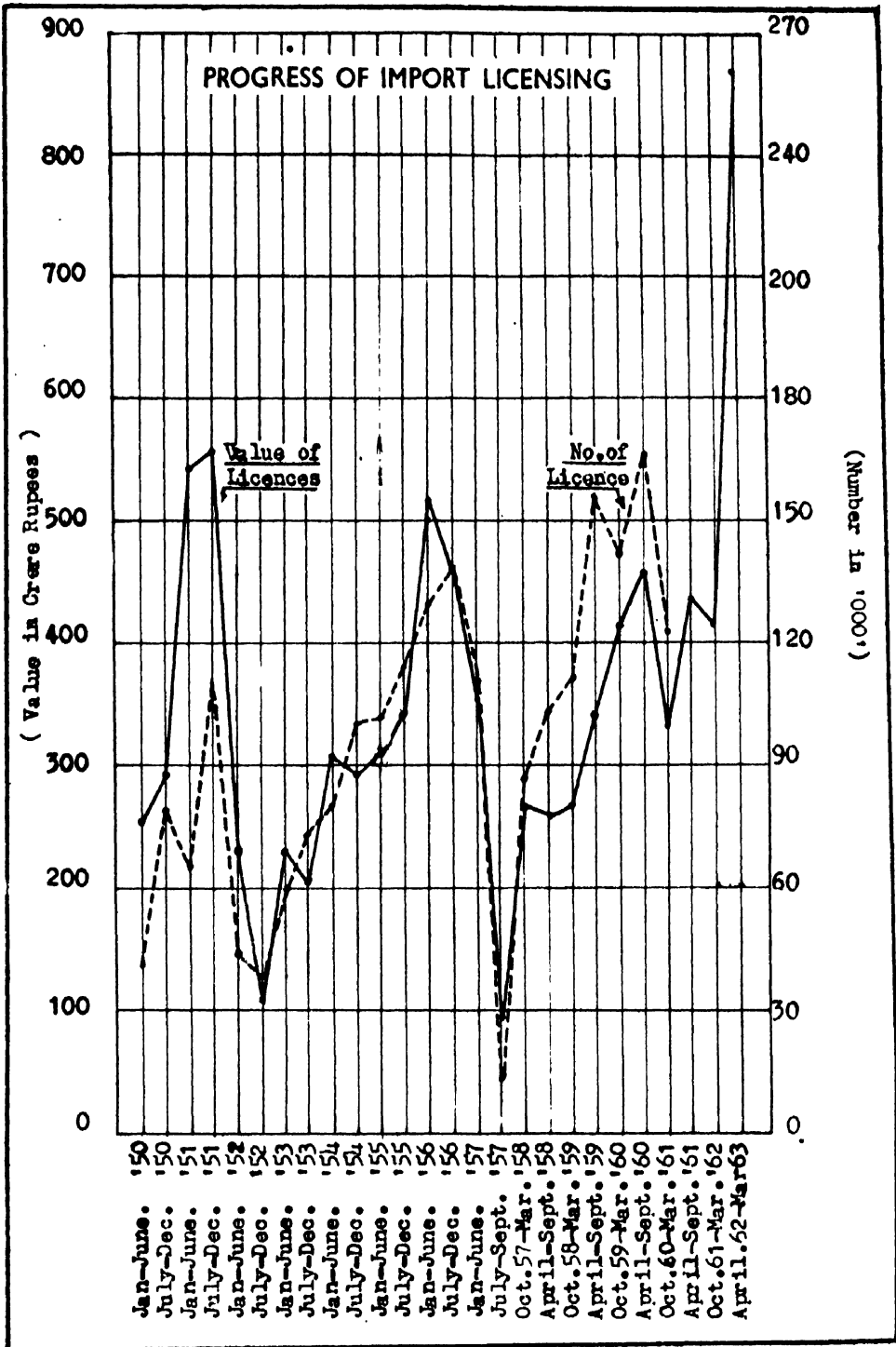
5. To sum up it might be stated that the financial year 1962-63 which was the second year of the Third Five Year Plan was a difficult year for the Government of India, full of anxiety on the foreign exchange front. At the same time it deserves to be recorded that concerted efforts at export promotion had begun to yield their dividends. Against the export plan target of Rs. 720 crores for the second year of the Third Five Year Plan the export performance was of the order of Rs. 710 crores if our exports from Goa, Daman and Diu are also taken into consideration. During the year 1962-63 the recommendations of the Import & Export Policy Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar had been examined by the Government of India and most of them had been accepted and implemented.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing number and value of import licences issued (category-wise) by C.C.I. & E., and other licensing authorities under him during the licensing periods April-Sept. 1961, Oct. 61-March 62 and April 1962-March 1963.

(Value in lakhs of Rs.)

Categories	April—Sept. 1961		Oct. 61—March 62		Total of 1961-62		April 62—March 63 (Upto 31-3-63)	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Established Importers	93,594	3,955	85,883	3,743	1,79,477	7,698	1,01,679	4,718
Actual Users	62,405	18,665	55,638	20,535	1,18,043	39,200	72,213	35,575
New Comers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adhoc	1,818	830	1,374	1,401	3,192	2,231	1,275	2,199
C. G.	3,287	9,253	2,550	6,553	5,837	15,806	4,431	24,341
H. E. P.	124	1,566	131	1,305	255	2,871	335	8,609
Railway Contracts	1,126	552	1,129	528	2,255	1,080	1,490	1,968
D. G. S. & D. Order	1,052	592	1,005	626	2,057	1,218	1,302	686
Raw Materials for Scheduled Industries	7,003	7,627	7,095	5,447	14,098	13,074	6,832	7,346
Others	3,177	819	3,052	1,596	6,229	2,415	4,426	1,529
TOTAL	1,73,586	43,859	1,57,857	41,734	3,31,443	85,593	1,93,983	86,971



APPENDIX II

Statement showing value of licences issued for import of the following selected items for the licensing periods April—Sept. 61, Oct. 61—March 62 and April 62—March 63 (upto 31-3-63)

(Value in Lakhs of Rs.)

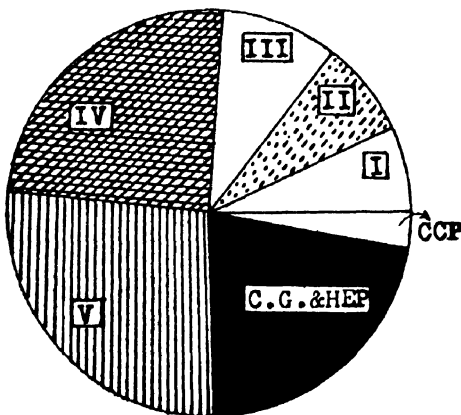
S. No. and Part of the I.T.C. Schedule	Description of Goods	April—Sept. 61	Oct. 61—Mar. 62	Total	April 62—March 63 (Upto 31-3-63)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part I.					
17.	Iron & steel pipes, tubes and fittings thereof	240	179	419	324
22.	Iron & steel Bolts, nuts, sets screws etc.	12	9	21	10
36	Iron & steel wire Chains link fencing, wire mesh, wire staple and boot and shoe grindery	13	15	28	20
	Others	2881	2630	5511	3675
	TOTAL—of Part I	3146	2833	5979	4029
Part II.					
19.	Ball bearings & roller bearings	217	196	413	313
29.	Power driven road rollers and tractors and component parts thereof	48	28	76	29
30.	Diesel engines and component parts thereof	316	305	621	384
32.	Motors and generators and component parts thereof	147	159	306	269
33-A.	Industrial exhaust fans and blowers	12	9	21	23
36.	Machinery required for jute hemp, tea and iron steel industries	278	244	522	1267
37.	Textile Machinery required for jute and hemp industry	75	82	157	80
38-A.	Electric lighting bulbs excluding electric bulbs for torches	17	17	34	16
	Others	1969	2379	4348	3788
	TOTAL—of Part II	3079	3419	6498	6169
Part III					
2	Cotton Raw	3826	2166	5992	6344
4 & 5	Machinery required for textile Industry	394	190	584	116
	Others	527	741	1268	1366
	TOTAL—of Part III	4747	3097	7844	7826

1	2	3	4	5	6
Part IV.					
27.	Cloves all sorts whether ground or unground	15	16	31	22
30.	Betelnuts	27	22	49	36
82-84.	Ale, beer, porter, cider, and other fermented liquors	12	9	21	5
87-109.	Drugs and Medicines	742	986	1728	899
117.	Cinematograph films exposed	9	12	21	20
124.	Lead Pencils . . . . .	..	..	..	..
156.	Writing paper other than writing pads and envelopes . . . . .	..	10	10	neg.
157-58.	Printing paper all sorts n.o.s.	43	31	74	124
159.	Paper other sorts	43	52	95	68
160.	Packing paper and Wrapping paper	77	91	168	77
167.	Fountain pens and parts thereof	neg.	1	1	1
168.	Stationery etc. as specified in the I.T.C. Schedule	8	7	15	15
177.	Artificial silk yarn and thread	1018	565	1583	409
178.	Hand knitting wool . . . . .	..	..	..	..
180.	Cotton twist and yarn	7	12	19	20
186-187 & 191-92.	Woollen fabrics as specified in the I.T.C. Schedule containing less or more than 90% wool . . . . .	..	4	4	neg.
188.	Cotton fabrics containing more than 90% cotton	12	7	19	5
195.	Sateen including Italians of Sateen weave	3	3	6	2
244.	Sheet and plate glass	12	20	32	20
275.	Hardware, iron mongry and tools all sorts excluding machine tools	80	97	177	132
277.	Safety razor blades	neg.	..	neg.	..
284.	Domestic refrigerators	10	10	20	12
286.	Typewriters and parts	32	14	46	24
287-288	Domestic sewing machines and parts	11	18	29	12
289-90.	Wireless instruments apparatus and parts thereof	203	1173	1376	151
291-92-94-96.	Motor cars and motor lorries complete	2033	542	2575	2041
293-95-97	Motor vehicle accessories other than rubber tyres, tubes and iron and steel bolts, nuts for cars	659	639	1298	855
300	Cycle imported entire or in sections.	neg.	..	neg.	..
301	Cycle parts.	30	4	34	1
303	Photographic negatives and printing paper.	38	95	133	66
305	Photographic instruments other than cinema, all sorts.	14	16	30	10
308	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	73	86	159	70
	Others.	4,730	6,541	11,271	9,269
	TOTAL—of part IV.	9,941	11,083	21,024	14,366

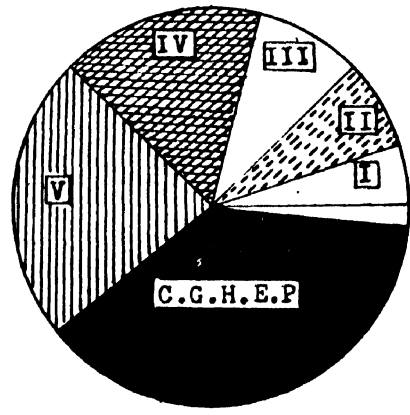
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Part V</i>					
8,17&20	Lubricating and mineral oils and greases all sorts	684	635	1,319	1,345
22—31	Chemicals as specified in the I.T.C. Schedule.	1,007	1,008	2,015	1,053
26	Soda Ash.	48	39	87	25
34—37.	Paints, colours and painter's materials all sorts	167	185	352	205
40	Minerals all sorts	705	1,197	1,902	1,806
41	Rubber tyres & tubes & other Mfrs. of rubber, N.O.S. including ebonite rods, tubes & sheets but excluding apparel, boots & Shoes	112	97	209	81
44	Newsprint other than coloured	1,349	313	1,662	1,119
48—49	Woolen yarn N.O.S.	1	—	1	neg
65	Machinery as specified in the I.T.C. Sch.	2,685	2,772	5,457	4,813
67	Printing and lithographic material	268	107	375	335
70	Lifts all types and component parts thereof	20	11	31	19
74	Agricultural implements	591	212	803	296
78	Electrical instruments, etc.	206	212	418	178
92	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than elec. incl. cinematographic but excl. articles other-wise specified in the Schedule	98	122	220	149
93—94	Optical, scientific, philosophical and surgical instrumets, etc.	126	154	280	286
101-D	Cellulose nitrate sheets, rods & tubes	40	42	82	41
113-A	Polyvinyl chloride plastic sheets (unsupported)	10	5	15	2
	Others.	3,178	4,614	7,792	8,129
	TOTAL OF PART V	11,295	11,725	23,020	19,882
	C.G.	9,253	6,553	15,806	24,341
	H.E.P.	1,566	1,305	2,871	8,609
	C.C.P.	819	1,596	2,415	1,529
	GRAND TOTAL	43,846	41,611	85,457	86,751

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORT LICENCES ACCORDING TO THE CATEGORIES OF GOODS

- Part-I. Iron & Steel and non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof.
- Part-II. Machinery, spare parts and engineering stores.
- Part-III. Machinery and raw materials for textile industry.
- Part-IV. Consumer goods.
- Part-V. Industrial requirements and Misc. stores. Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plants(C.G.&H.E.P.).
- Custom Clearance Permits (C.C.P's)



APRIL '61-MARCH '62



APRIL '62-MARCH '63

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the extent of export licensing done for certain selected commodities during 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodities	Unit	1961-62		1962-63			
		April—Sept.	Oct.—March	Total	Apl.—Sept.	Oct.—March	Total
Coal & coke	. . . . . '000' TNE.	775	1060	1835	734	737	1471
Aircraft & parts thereof	. . . . . Lakhs Rs.	46	16	62	10	12	22
Motor Vehicle parts	. . . . . "	Negl.	5	5	1	9	10
Groundnut seed (non-essential)	. . . . . '000' TNE.	81	1076	1157	35	131	166
Iron ore	. . . . . "	1149	709	1858	1380	1885	3265
Manganese ore	. . . . . "	505	361	866	2467	44	2511
Raw Cotton	. . . . . '000' Bales	146	83	229	7	183	190
Raw Wool	. . . . . Lakhs Kgs.	84	30	114	68	7	75
Cycle tyres (rubber)	. . . . . '000' Nos.	218	283	501	294	71	365
Chillies	. . . . . '000' Rs.	..	2365	2365	..	..	..
Onions	. . . . . '000' TNE.	800	207	1007	996	199	1195
Sugar	. . . . . "	138	3736	3874	1216	45	1261
Crushed bone & bone grists	. . . . . "	1523	197	1720	1643	737	2380

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing imports, exports (including re-exports) and balance of trade during 1953-54 to 1962-63

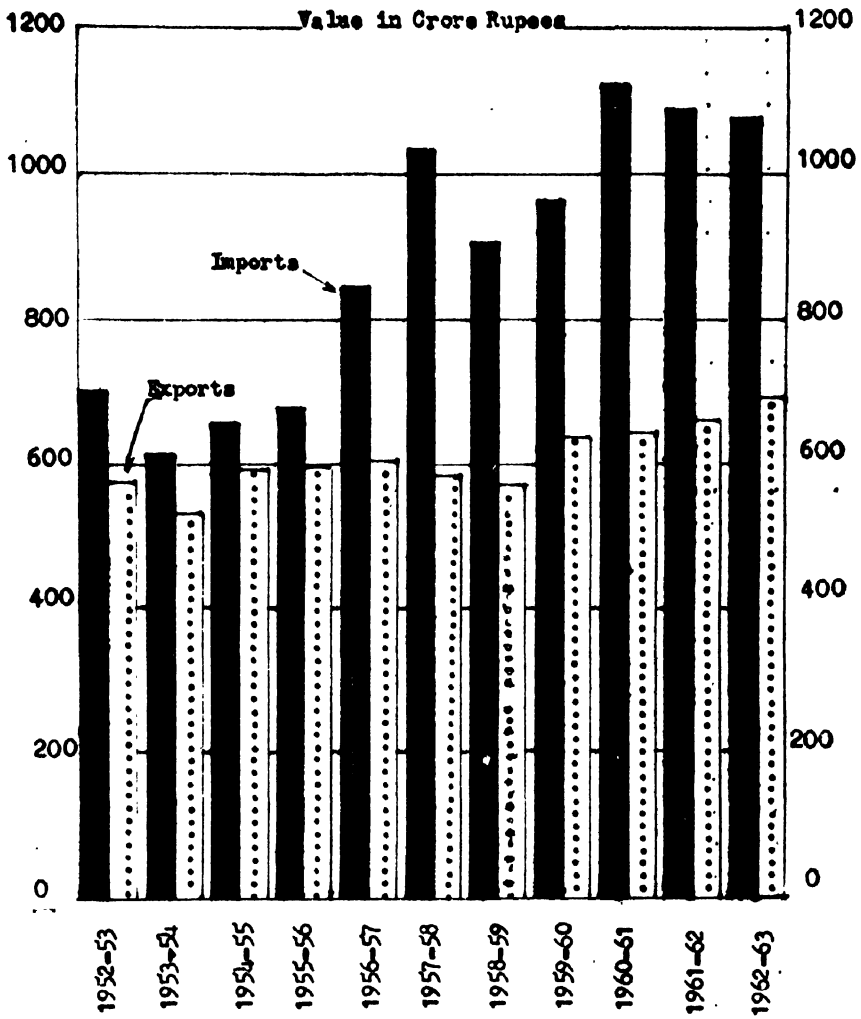
value in lakhs of Rs.

Year	Imports	Less Transit Trade	Net Imports	Exports	Less Transit Trade	Net Exports	Balance of trade
1953-54	61034	12	61022	53067	4	53063	—7959
1954-55	65653	18	65635	59291	43	59248	—6387
1955-56	67899	16	67883	59651	12	59639	—8244
1956-57	84099	35	84064	60456	10	60446	—23618
*1957-58	103493	—	103493	58602	—	58602	—44891
*1958-59	90631	—	90631	57276	—	57276	—33355
*1959-60	96077	—	96077	63965	—	63965	—32112
*1960-61	112162	—	112162	64232	—	64232	—47930
*1961-62	109006	—	109006	66055	—	66055	—42951
*1962-63	107709	—	107709	69369	—	69369	—38340

* Excludes imports under reference.

NOTE 1. Figures are exclusive of imports into and exports from Goa, Daman and Diu.

INDIA'S IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE



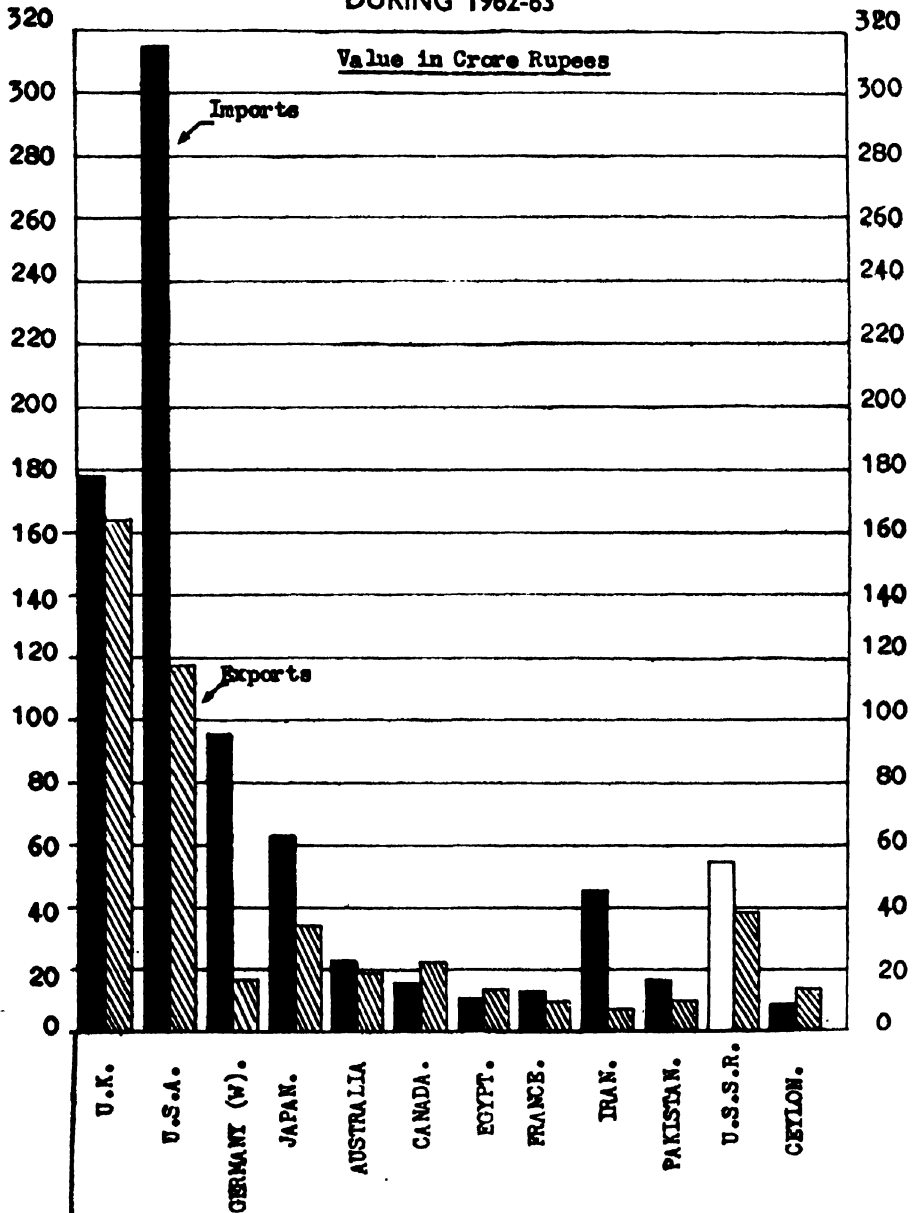
APPENDIX V

Statement showing Imports Exports including re-exports and balance of Trade by Principal countries during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Country	1961-62			(Value in Lakhs of Rs.) 1962-63		
	Imports	Exports including re-exports	Balance of Trade	Imports	Exports including re-exports	Balance of Trade
1. Australia . .	2,417	1,595	—822	2,286	1,898	—388
2. Belgium . .	1,186	592	—594	830	452	—378
3. Burma . .	1,124	526	—598	871	521	—350
4. Bahrein Islands .	435	208	—227	506	183	—323
5. Canada . .	1,855	1,760	—95	1,470	2,242	+772
6. Ceylon . .	450	1,703	+1,253	818	1,353	+535
7. China . .	151	20	—131	99	15	—84
8. Czechoslovakia .	1,502	810	—692	1,971	1,136	—835
9. Egypt . .	1,204	1,291	+87	978	1,310	+332
10. Fed. of Malaya .	1,292	681	—611	1,071	676	—395
11. France . .	1,678	808	—870	1,299	878	—421
12. Germany East .	564	455	—109	794	851	+57
13. Germany West .	12,288	2,063	—10,225	9,648	1,640	—8,008
14. Indonesia . .	178	697	+519	137	406	+269
15. Iran . .	4,735	444	—4,291	4,588	637	—3,951
16. Iraq . .	233	303	+70	201	374	+173
17. Italy . .	2,633	916	—1,717	2,189	961	—1,228
18. Japan . .	5,945	4,054	—1,891	6,275	3,403	—2,872
19. Kenya . .	1,168	545	—623	566	563	—3
20. Netherlands .	1,325	803	—522	1,384	978	—406
21. Pakistan . .	1,386	954	—432	1,667	948	—719
22. Poland . .	916	451	—465	784	1,171	+387
23. Saudi Arabia .	1,891	332	—1,559	1,172	270	—902
24. Singapore . .	900	829	—71	811	946	+135
25. Sudan . .	1,056	1,030	—26	1,711	902	—809
26. Sweden . .	1,434	169	—1,265	840	181	—659
27. Switzerland .	1,075	173	—902	1,023	173	—850
28. United Kingdom .	20,015	16,094	—3,921	17,831	16,373	—1,458
29. U.S.A. . .	25,554	11,573	—13,981	31,526	11,710	—19,816
30. U.S.S.R. . .	3,994	3,221	—773	5,550	3,853	—1,697
31. Yugoslavia .	746	618	—128	735	1,134	+399
32. Other countries .	7,676	10,337	+2,661	6,078	11,231	+5,153
TOTAL	1,09,006	66,055	—42,951	1,07,709	69,369	—38,340

Note :— (1) Figures are exclusive of imports into and exports from Goa, Daman and Diu.

INDIA'S TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING 1962-63



APPENDIX VI

Statement showing imports of Principal items during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63

Items	Units	Qty. as per unit			
		(Value in Lakhs of Rs.)			
		1961-62		1962-63	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	'000' Tonnes				
1. Dairy Products					
(a) Milk Food for infants		1	72	Neg.	18
(b) Other dairy products		56	868	51	827
TOTAL		57	940	51	845
2. Fish and fish preparations	„	21	387	32	616
3. Cereals	„				
(a) Wheat & spelt (incl. meslin) unmilled		2438	9387	2610	9186
(b) Rice		370	1873	437	2126
(c) Other Cereals		131	417	97	389
TOTAL		2939	11677	3144	11701
4. Fruits & Vegetables	„				
(a) Cashewnuts		102	670	155	912
(b) Betelnuts unground		10	45	9	35
(c) Other fruits & Vegetables		N.A.	745	N.A.	874
TOTAL		N.A.	1460	N.A.	1821
5. Cotton raw other than Linters	„	168	6265	155	5691
6. Jute raw incl. jute Bimbilipatam & mesta fibre	„	81	615	58	335
7. Copra	„	88	943	95	997
8. Petroleum & Petroleum products					
(a) Petroleum crude & partly refined	„	6320	4236	4327	3015

Items	Units	1961-62		1962-63	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.
<hr/>					
(b) <i>Petroleum Products</i>	(‘000’ of litres)				
(i) Kerosenes		889238	2791	1988357	3233
(ii) Light Distillates . .		148213	417	138895	413
(iii) Other Petroleum products		N.A.	2121	N.A.	2105
TOTAL (b)		N.A.	5329	N.A.	5751
TOTAL (8)		N.A.	9565	N.A.	8766
<hr/>					
9. <i>Vegetable Oils</i>	‘000’ of Tonnes				
(a) Palm Oil Crude refined and purified		42	450	27	290
(b) Coconut (Copra) Oil not refined . . . .		..	..	4	60
(c) Other Veg. oils . . .		5	92	2	46
TOTAL (9)		47	542	33	396
<hr/>					
10. <i>Chemical Elements & Compounds</i>	‘000’ Tonnes				
(a) Caustic soda		27	172	87	572
(b) Soda Ash		34	67	41	74
(c) Inorganic Chemicals excl. Caustic soda & soda ash .		N.A.	1080	N.A.	1022
(d) Organic Chemicals . .		N.A.	2240	N.A.	2110
TOTAL		N.A.	3559	N.A.	3778
<hr/>					
11. Coal tar dyestuffs and Natural Indigo	Tonnes	4621	1118	3292	892
12. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical products		N.A.	1130	N.A.	924
13. Fertilizers Crude	‘000’ Tonnes	272	274	322	298
14. Fertilizers manufactured . .	„	400	1222	894	2726
15. <i>Paper & Paper Board</i>	„				
(a) Newsprint		124	971	99	763
(b) Other paper & paper board		28	588	23	543
TOTAL		152	1559	122	1306

Items	Units	1961-62		1962-63	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V
16. Base Metals	'000' Tonnes				
(a) Iron and Steel . . .		1098	10781	936	8665
(b) Copper		71	2345	75	2524
(c) Aluminium		25	793	39	1050
(d) Other base metals . . .		104	1808	130	1927
TOTAL		1298	15727	1180	14166
17. Machinery other than Electric					
(a) Power generating machinery except electric		N.A.	3049	N.A.	4275
(b) Metal working machinery		N.A.	4519	N.A.	3939
(c) Mining, construction and other industrial machinery		N.A.	15188	N.A.	15766
(d) Other sorts		N.A.	943	N.A.	734
TOTAL		N.A.	23699	N.A.	24714
18. Electric Machinery, apparatus and appliances	'000' Tonnes	N.A.	6591	N.A.	6216
19. Transport equipment					
(a) Railway vehicles		N.A.	1550	N.A.	2258
(b) Road Motor Vehicles . . .		N.A.	3300	N.A.	2584
(c) Others		N.A.	1612	N.A.	1467
TOTAL		N.A.	6462	N.A.	6309
20. Other items		N.A.	15271	N.A.	15212
GRAND TOTAL		N.A.	109006	N.A.	107709

NOTE : (1) Figures are exclusive of imports into and exports from Goa, Daman & Diu.

(2) N.A = Not available.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the exports of Principal Commodities during 1961-62 and 1962-63

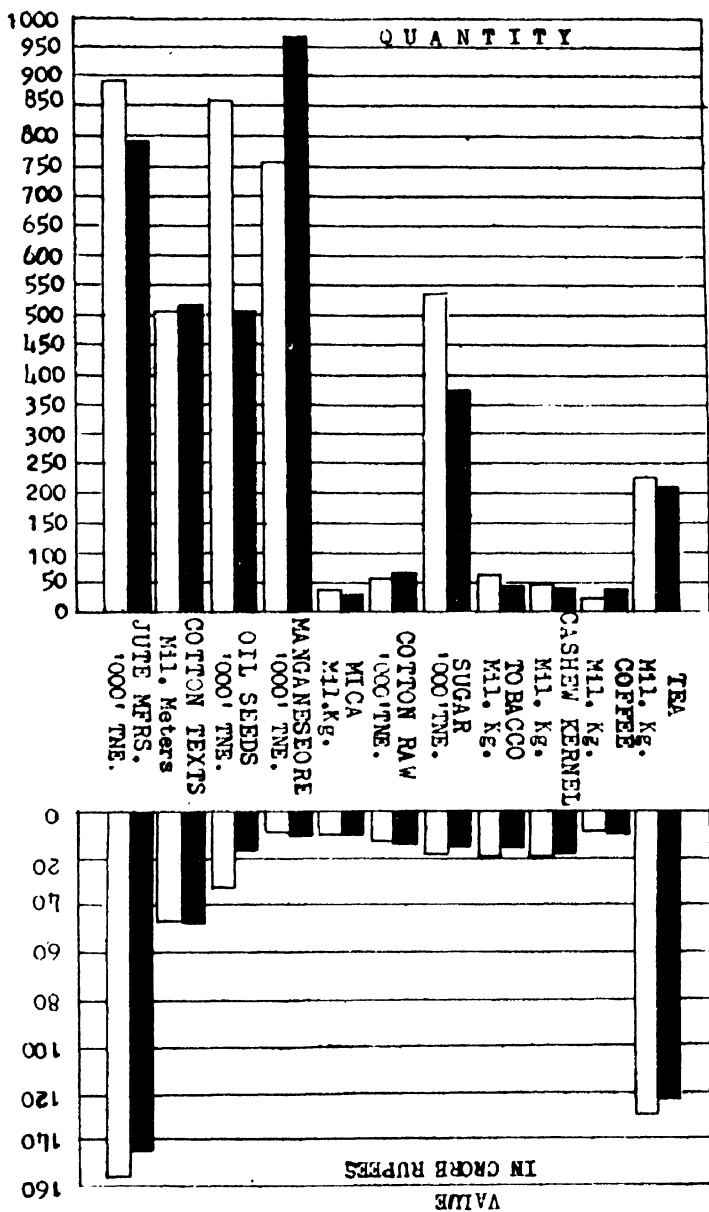
Quantity as per unit
Value in Lakhs of Rs.

Commodities	Unit	1961-62		1962-63	
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Food, Drink & Tobacco</i>					
Tea	Million Kg.	206	12226	221	12919
Coffee.	"	30	902	20	761
Cashew ⁷ / ₄ kernels	"	42	1817	49	1936
Other fruits & vegetables	Value	..	721	..	754
Pepper	Million Kg.	22	811	21	658
Other spices	"	42	940	31	729
Tobacco	"	46	1497	62	1887
Sugar	'000' TNE	373	1533	536	1803
Fish & fish preparation	Million Kg.	16	388	11	408
<i>Raw Materials</i>					
Cotton raw (other than linters) '000' TNE		62	1432	58	1220
Cotton waste (soft waste)	Million Kg.	42	525	37	432
Wool & other animal hair	"	18	919	13	664
Lac	"	21	462	21	480
Mica	"	28	966	34	1036
Manganese ore and concentrates	'000' TNE	965	1042	751	788
Iron ore & concentrates	"	3366	1741	3797	1982
Hides, skins and fur skins undressed	Million Kg.	12	879	15	1101
Coal	'000' TNE	934	242	1115	281
Oilseed cake and meal & other vegetable oil residues]	"	506	1732	858	3179

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Processed/Mfd. Articles</i>					
Groundnut oil (crude refined or purified)	'000' Kg.	6789	103	57732	783
Linsced oil (crude, refined or purified).	'000' Kg.	392	8	741	13
Castor oil (crude, refined or purified).	"	24881	400	30114	429
Other vegetable oils	"	6798	71	8452	92
Leather & leather manufactures n.e.s. & dressed furs	Million Kg.	21	2545	20	2275
Cement	'000' TNE	98	90	35	28
Pig & sponge iron	"	74	187	19	49
Cotton textiles	Million Met.	515	4825	506	4654
Jute manufactures	'000' TNE	798	14479	892	15566
Coir yarn & Mfrs.	Million Kg.	76	1135	78	1219
Electric fans	'000' Nos.	73	67	111	90
Diesel engines, excluding parts	Numbers	3192	49	3155	51
Bicycle & other cycles not motorised	"	12756	12	5351	5
Sewing machines	'000' Nos.	34	33	59	44
Household utensils (of iron & steel & alumn.)	'000' Kg.	2188	48	2695	94
Fabrics of synthetic fibre & spun glass	Million Met.	81	764	78	847
Other items.	Value	..	9926	..	9378
TOTAL EXPORTS	"	..	65517	..	68635
RE-EXPORTS	"	..	538	..	734
GRAND TOTAL	"	..	66055	..	69369

NOTE.—(1) Figures are exclusive of exports from Goa, Daman and Diu.

EXPORT OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES



APPENDIX—VIII

The break-up of imports into Major Heads—Capital goods, Industrial goods and Consumer goods during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

(Value in Crores of Rs.)

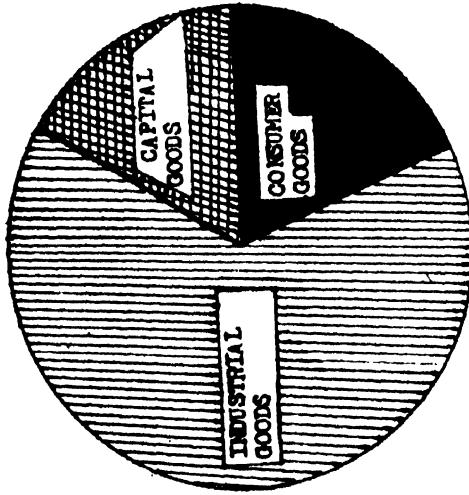
Items	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Val.	%	Val.	%	Val.	%
1. Capital Goods .	153·24	13·91	165·29	15·74	173·11	16·13
2. Industrial Goods .	685·60	62·25	694·40	66·13	696·35	64·87
3. Consumer Goods.						
(i) Food grains (Wheat and Rice)	175·64	15·95	106·52	10·15	113·12	10·54
(ii) Others	86·91	7·89	83·90	7·98	90·83	8·46
TOTAL (3)	262·55	23·84	190·42	18·13	203·95	19·00
TOTAL 1 to 3	1101·39	100·00	1050·11	100·00	1073·41	100·00
4. Returned goods & special transactions.	4·36		3·08		3·68	
GRAND TOTAL	1105·75		1053·19		1077·09	

NOTE.—1. Figures are exclusive of imports into Goa, Daman and Diu.

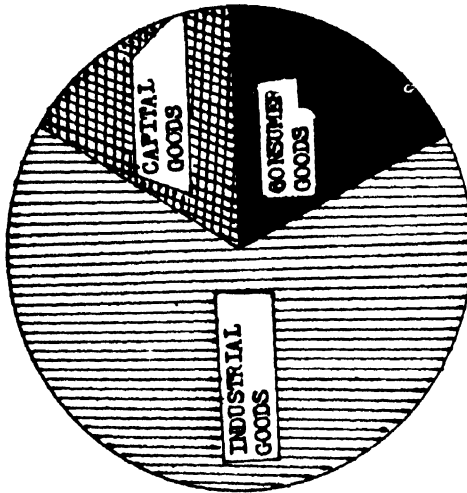
APPENDIX...VIII

IMPORTS UNDER MAIN HEADS DURING
1961-62 AND 1962-63

1962-63



1961-62



APPENDIX—IX

*Statement showing the classwise and percentage distribution of exports during
1961-62 & 1962-63*

(Value in Lakhs of Rs.)

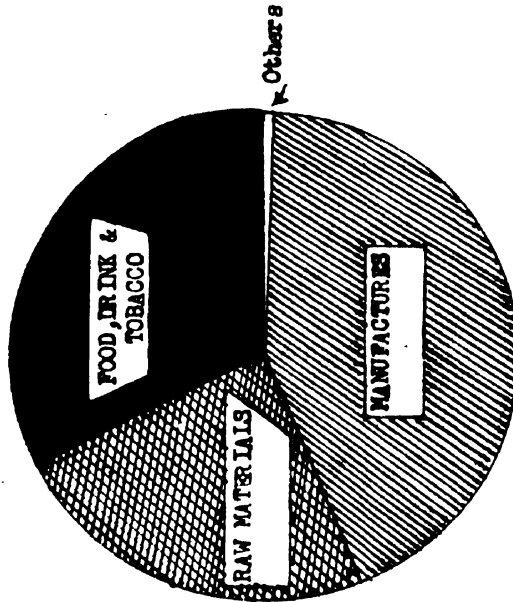
Classes of commodities	1961-62		1962-63	
	Exports	%to total	Exports	%to total
I. Food drink & tobacco.	21011	32·1	22081	32·2
II. Raw materials & products & articles mainly unmanufactured.	15412	23·5	16994	24·8
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	23659	43·7	29127	42·4
IV. & Living animals & postal articles				
V. and returned goods and special transactions	435	0·7	433	0·6
TOTAL EXPORTS	65517	100·0	68635	100·0
RE-EXPORTS	538		734	
GRAND TOTAL	66055		69369	

NOTE : 1. Figures are exclusive of exports from Goa, Daman and Diu.

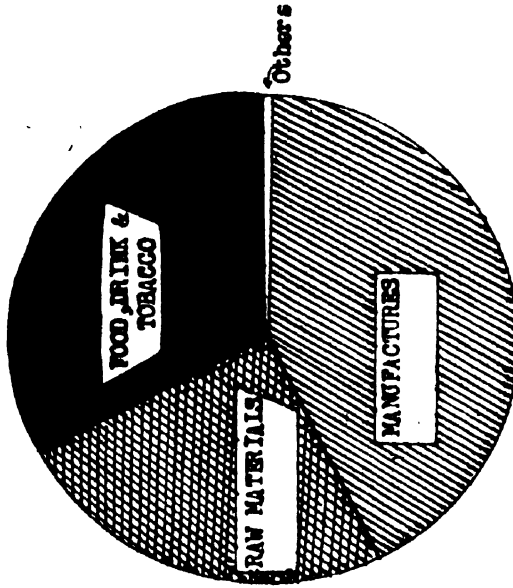
APPENDIX...IX

CLASS-WISE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
EXPORTS DURING 1961-62 AND 1962-63

1961-62



1962-63



APPENDIX—X

Statement showing import of certain items from Dollar & Soft Currency Areas during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Value in lakhs of Rs.

Description	1961-62			1962-63		
	Dollar	Soft	Total	Dollar	Soft	Total
1. Dairy products eggs & honey						
(a) Skimmed milk upto 4 % fat dried	250	95	345	152	84	236
(b) Skimmed milk others, dried.	291	15	306	378	11	389
(c) Whole milk, dried.	Neg.	17	17	Neg.	11	11
(d) Other dairy products	92	147	239	117	114	231
TOTAL	633	274	907 (955)	647	220	867
2. Fish & fish preparations.	1	386	387	Neg.	616	616
3. Cereals & Cereals preparations.						
(a) Rice of all types.	606	898	1504 (1873)	1572	554	2126
(b) Wheat & Spelt unmilled	6789	966	7755 (9387)	8157	1029	9186
(c) Other cereals and preparations	402	16	418	386	13	399
TOTAL	7797	1880	9677 (11690)	10115	1596	11711
4. Cotton	2610	3655	6265 (6266)	1820	3871	5691
5. Jute raw including jute cuttings & waste . . . . .	..	627	627	..	335	335
6. Wool & other animal hair. }	2	1217	1219	3	1212	1215
7. Chemical elements & compounds.	848	2664	3512 (3559)	1074	2704	3778
8. Medicinal and Pharmaceutical products.	328	789	1117 (1130)	320	604	924
9. Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials.						
(a) Coal Tar Dyes & Natural indigo.	16	1104	1120	12	880	892
(b) Other dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	10	317	327	8	315	323
TOTAL	26	1421	1447 (1446)	20	1195	1215

Description	1961-62			1962		
	Dollar	Soft	Total	Dollar	Soft	Total
10. Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials.						
(a) Lubricating Oils and greases. .	633	664	1297	632	525	1157
(b) Lamp Oil & white spirit (Kerosene, illuminating oil). .	170	2621	2791	76	3157	3233
(c) Light Distillates.	5	412	417	13	400	413
(d) Other fuels etc.	84	4996	5080	96	3899	3995
TOTAL	892	8693	9585 (9586)	817	7981	8798
11. Paper, paper board & manufactures therefor.						
(a) Newsprint.	201	770	971	186	577	763
(b) Other paper & paper board & manufactures thereof. .	11	588	599	16	555	571
TOTAL	212	1358	1570 (1595)	202	1132	1334
12. Base Metals.	3059	12063	15122 (15727)	5289	8877	14166
13 Manufactures of metals. . . .	146	1529	1675 (1795)	228	1613	1841
14. Machinery other than electric.						
(a) Aircraft engines and parts. .	19	242	261	25	281	306
(b) Agricultural tractors and parts	106	353	459	57	405	462
(c) Other machinery	3702	18747	22449	5515	18431	23946
TOTAL	3827	19342	23169 (23699)	5597	19117	24714
15. Electric machinery, apparatus & appliances	755	5546	6301 (6591)	749	5467	6216
16. Transport equipment.						
(a) Rly. locomotives of all types & parts thereof including tenders.	194	207	401	1163	171	1334
(b) Passenger road motor vehicles other than buses & motor cycles.	52	68	120	32	33	65
(c) Buses, trucks, lorries and chassis.	55	74	129	38	68	106
(d) Other transport equipment .	871	3900	4771	965	3839	4804
TOTAL	1172	4249	5421 (6462)	2198	4111	6309

Description	1961-62			1962-63		
	Dollar	Soft	Total	Dollar	Soft	Total
17. Other items.	2954	12907	15861	4024	13955	17979
GRAND TOTAL	25262	78600	103862	33103	74606	107709

NOTE:--1. Figures are exclusive of imports into Goa, Daman and Diu.

2. Break up of revised figures (in brackets) into dollar and soft for 1961-62 is not available.

APPENDIX—XI

Statement showing the exports of principal commodities to Dollar Area & other currency Areas during 1961-62 & 1962-63.

(Value in Lakhs of Rs.)

Commodities	1961-62			1962-63		
	Dollar Area	Other currency Area	Total	Dollar Area	Other currency Area	Total
Cashew kernel . . .	1130	687	1817	1148	788	1936
Pepper	371	440	811	244	414	658
Tea	1004	11222	12226	983	11936	12919
Tobacco	Neg.	1497	1497	Negl.	1887	1887
Coal . . . . .	..	242	242	..	281	281
Mica	168	798	966	237	799	1036
Lac	141	321	462	149	331	480
Hides, skins & fur skins, undressed.	231	648	879	199	902	1101
Manganese ore and concentrates.	236	806	1042	215	573	788
Iron ore.	Negl.	1741	1741	Negl.	1982	1982
Groundnut oil (crude refined or purified) . . . . .	..	103	103	..	783	783
Linseed oil (Do.) . . . . .	..	8	8	..	13	13
Castor oil (Do.)	Negl.	400	400	2	427	429
Ground nut seed.	31	366	397	15	392	407
Cotton raw (other than linters)	105	1327	1432	46	1174	1220
Cotton waste (soft waste)	86	439	525	61	371	432
Wool & other animal hair	90	829	919	33	631	664
Leather, leather Mfrs. n.e.s. & dressed furs.	179	2366	2545	185	2090	2275
Cotton textiles	308	4517	4825	789	3865	4654
Jute manufactures.	6615	7864	14479	7483	8083	15566
Carpets, carpetting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of wool & fine hair excluding artware	158	270	428	174	259	433
Coir yarn & manufactures.	102	1033	1135	118	1101	1219
Other items	3024	13614	16638	2377	15095	17472
TOTAL	13979	51538	65517	14458	54177	68635
RE-EXPORTS	71	467	538	52	682	734
GRAND TOTAL	14050	52005	66055	14510	54859	69369

APPENDIX—XII

Statement showing India's Over-all Balance of Payments (Current Account) Position during 1951-52 to 1962-63

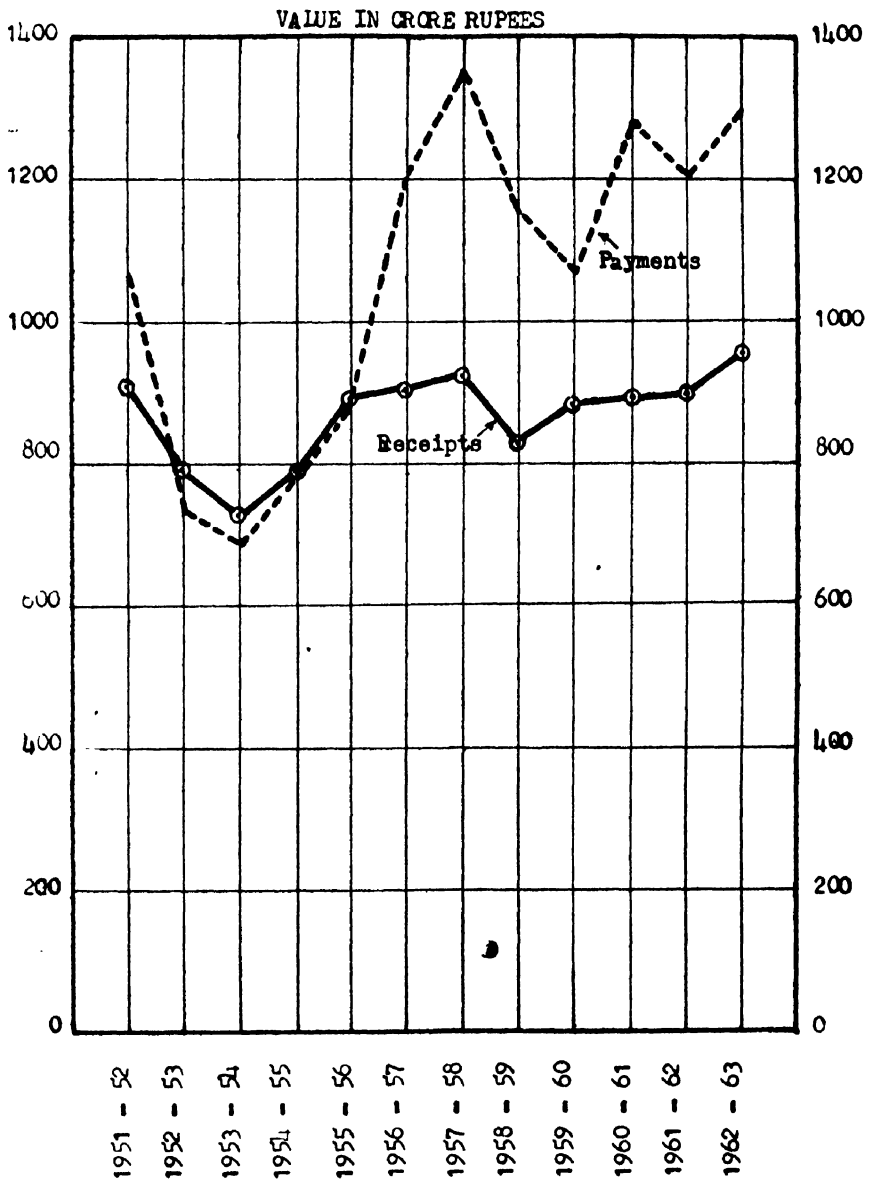
(Value in Crores of Rs.)

Years	Receipts	Payments	Balance
1951-52	908·9	1071·5	—162·6
1952-53	795·3	735·1	+60·2
1953-54	730·4	683·0	+47·4
1954-55	795·2	789·2	+6·0
1955-56	896·2	889·5	+6·7
1956-57	900·7	1213·5	—312·8
1957-58	922·4	1349·4	—427·0
1958-59	630·0	1156·1	—326·1
1959-60	883·9	1069·0	—185·1
1960-61	890·4	1282·8	—392·4
1961-62	899·5	1202·6	—303·1
1962-63* ^(a)	958·6	1292·5	—333·9

*Preliminary.

^(a)Includes imports into Goa and exports from Goa during July/Dec. 62.

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



S.Kumar

STATEMENT

APPENDIX XIII(a)

Statement showing the relaxations made in the export policies of specific commodities during the period 1-4-1962 to 31-3-1963.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Previous licensing policy	Nature of relaxation	Date of relaxation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Cotton seed oil.	Licensed freely	Decontrolled	25-8-62
2.	Kardi seed oil	Do.	Do.	Do.
3.	Niger seed oil.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4.	Salad oil.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5.	Sesame seed oil	Do.	Do.	Do.
6.	Niger seed cake.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7.	Kardi seed cake.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8.	Undecorticated cotton seed cake.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9.	Certain other oilcakes.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10.	Oil well cement and water proof cement.	Export allowed through manufacturers against specific allocations.	Do.	1-9-62
11.	Tungsten (Wolfram) Ores and concentrates.	Allowed on merits.	Licensed freely	3-9-62
12.	Fodder, bran and pollards, other than wheat bran, rice bran and tapioca fibres and wastes [cotton seed husk, indigenous maize gluten, rice husk meal, rice husk (paddy husk), husk of pulses and maize grit were previously decontrolled].	Export was either licensed freely within ceilings or allowed on merits or not allowed.	Decontrolled.	10-10-1962
13.	Cashew nuts, raw.	Allowed on merits	Do.	Do.
14.	Hops and hop products.	Not allowed	Do.	Do.
15.	Provisions and oilman's stores, the following (i) Sago rice (ii) Sugar coated, salted and unsalted groundnuts (roasted or fried)	Do. Licensed freely within a ceiling.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Pashmina wool	Licensed freely	Do.	Do.
29.	Ivory, unmanufactured	Allowed on merits	Do.	Do.
30.	Pulp of wood	Do.	Do.	Do.
31.	Certain rags and other materials	Licensed freely within a ceiling or allowed on merits.	Do.	Do.
32.	Rubber, raw	Not allowed	Do.	Do.
33.	Sole crepe rubber	Allowed by producers within a ceiling on the recommendation of the Rubber Board, Kottayam.	Do.	Do.
34.	Babool bark	Not allowed	Do.	Do.
35.	Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following:—			
	(i) Ammonium sulphate and other chemical manures excluding manganese sulphate,	Allowed on merits	Do.	Do.
	(ii) Barium sulphate,	Do.	Do.	Do.
	(iii) Borax	Covered by O.G.L. 4.	Do.	Do.
	(a) To Pakistan	Licensed freely	Do.	Do.
	(b) To other destinations	Allowed on merits	Do.	Do.
	(iv) Caustic soda	Do.	Do.	Do.
	(v) Copper oxide	Do.	Do.	Do.
	(vi) Mercury	Do.	Do.	Do.
	(vii) Pyridine	Do.	Do.	Do.
	(viii) Soda lime	Do.	Do.	Do.
	(ix) Sodium carbonate, soda ash including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesqui carbonate	Do.	Do.	Do.
	(x) Sulphur	Do.	Do.	Do.

36. Other chemical and chemical products, the following :—

Decontrolled

19-10-62

(i) Carbon black Allowed on merits

Do.

(ii) Carbons, decolourising and activated Do.

(iii) Dyestuffs, the following :—

Synthetic dyestuffs, including coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process which are imported and not processed & re-packed in India.

Do.

(iv) Ultramarine blue

(a) Indigenous Lincensed freely

Do.

(b) Imported Not allowed

Do.

7. Manures other than Chemical manures Either licensed freely or not allowed.

Do.

38. Vitamin A-crude shark liver oil Allowed on merits

Do.

39. Patrol engines Licensed freely

Do.

40. Certain other imported machinery & millwork & parts thereof . Allowed on merits

Do.

41. Machine tools of all description & parts thereof other than those of indigenous manufactures excluding open hearth furnaces (open heath furnaces and machine tools of indigenous origin had been decontrolled previously).

Do.

42. Small tools, all sorts, & component parts thereof, other than those of indigenous manufactures.

Do.

43 Starch, dextrine & farina excluding tamarind seed powder & tapioca products. (The excluded varieties were decontrolled previously).

(i) Arrow root starch Licensed freely

Do.

(ii) Others Not allowed

Do.

			Not allowed	Allowed on merits	10-10-62
4	Silk worm . . . . .	. . . . .			Do.
5.	Fish Spawn . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
6.	Raw Jute & Mesta . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
47.	Raw Silk . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
8.	Uncrushed bones and bone dust . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Hides & Skins raw . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
50.	Grain pulse & flour other than wheat & wheat flour . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
51.	Scrap of some metals . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
52.	Chrome ore as fulfills the following specifications :— (a) Cro 3 content is not less than 33% and (b) Fe_2O_3 content is not less than 22% and (c) SiO_2 content is not less than 10% and (d) $Al_2O_3 \times Cr_2O_3$ content together is not more than 54% and (e) in a physical condition, the ore is not friable . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
53.	Copper ores and concentrates . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
54.	Lead ores and concentrates . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
55.	Vanadium bearing iron ores but free from uranium . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
56.	Anhydrite . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
57.	Groundnut seeds (ordinary) . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
58.	Mustard/Rape seed . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
59.	Some species of wood & timber . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
60.	Tapioca fibres & waste other than those of Kerala origin . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
61.	Rock salt . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
62.	Gums & resins, the following :— Oleo-resin <i>exipius longifolia</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
63.	Creosote oil (light) . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.

64.	Pyrethrum flowers	Do.	Do.	Do.
65.	Aluminium & aluminium alloys unwrought	Do.	Do.	Do.
66.	Bismuth	Do.	Do.	Do.
67.	Cadmium	Do.	Do.	Do.
68.	Cobalt, unwrought & wrought	Not allowed	Allowed on merits	10-10-62
69.	Some items of iron & steel	Do.	Do.	Do.
70.	Lead pig	Do.	Do.	Do.
71.	Magnesium & magnesium alloys	Do.	Do.	Do.
72.	Molybdenum	Do.	Do.	Do.
73.	Platinum, crude & refined, platinum alloys	Do.	Do.	Do.
74.	Tin, unwrought & wrought, tin alloys, plates, sheets, discs, strips and circles.	Do.	Do.	Do.
75.	Tungsten (metal)	Do.	Do.	Do.
76.	Vanadium	Do.	Do.	Do.
77.	Zinc or spelter, unwrought	Do.	Do.	Do.
78.	Cinematograph films, not exposed	Do.	Do.	Do.
79.	Bauxite	Allowed within a ceiling from Bombay, Calcutta & Rajkot.	Licensed freely within a ceiling from all ports.	31-10-62
80.	H.P.S. Groundnut kernels	Licensed freely on 'first come first served' basis within ceiling against registration of contracts in the form of cable offer and cable acceptance.	Licensed freely on shipping bills without any restrictions.	12-12-62
81.	H.P.S. Groundnut-in-shell	Licensed freely within ceiling on shipping bills supported by evidence of firm sale contract.	Do.	Do.
82.	Earth Mover/Excavator/Grader (off the Road tyres, tubes & Flaps & Tractor tyres and tubes)	Allowed on merits.	Decontrolled	125-1-63
83.	Giant tyres & Tubes, tyres & Flaps & Aero tyres & Tubes	Do.	Licensed freely.	116-3-63

APPENDIX XIII (b)

Statement II

Statement showing the list of commodities the export of which was brought under control from 1-4-62 to 31-3-1963

Sl. No.	Commodity	Date on which brought under control	Present licensing policy
1	2	3	4
1	Wild life (dead or alive or part thereof or produce therefrom), the following :—		
	(i) Indian Wild Ass	10-10-1962	Export not normally allowed.
	(ii) Takin (Mishmi Takin)	Do.	Do.
	(iii) Deer horns, other than those specified in Part A of Schedule I to the E(C)O, 1962.	Do.	Licensed freely within a ceiling.
2	Silk waste other than Madras/Mysore origin	Do.	Licensed freely.
3	Uncrushed bones of elephants and fish bones.	Do.	Do.
4	Gypsum with purity below 80%	Do.	Do.
5	Agar wood, sandal wood, plywood, laminated wood and veneers of all kinds of wood	Do.	Do.
6	Bolts (including fish bolts), nuts and rivets	Do.	Do.
7	Cast iron pipes, all sorts, including specials		
8	Steel castings		
9	Steel pressure pipes, tubes and fittings coated or uncoated including electrical conduit pipes		
10	Wire nails		
11	Wire ropes		
12	Refined glycerine	14-11-62	Licensed freely.
13	Glycerine other than refined glycerine	Do.	Not normally allowed.

1	2	3	4
14	Guar gum having protein content exceeding 9%	24-11-62	Not normally allowed.
15	Bone meal	8-12-62	Export is allowed within a ceiling by manufacturers.
16	Cotton yarn exported to the U.K.	15-12-62	Export is allowed within a ceiling
17	Flue cured virginia tobacco	2-3-63	Licensed freely on production of a certificate from the Tobacco Export Promotion Council to the effect that the prices at which the tobacco is sought to be exported are neither lower nor higher than the prices approved by the Government.
18	Molasses	7-3-63	Licensed freely on production of a certificate from the Molasses Controller.
19	Handloom striped bedspreads known as "Etawah stripes."	8-3-63	Licensed freely on production of a certificate from C.T.F.C. or under the quality Marking scheme of the U.P. Govt. to the effect that the goods desired to be exported conform to the standard.
20	Export to U.S.A. of the following varieties of cotton textiles :—		
	(a) Sheeting, Carded yarn, I.C. T.A. Code No. 009 ;		
	(b) Print cloth type shirting other than 80×80 type Carded yarn, I.C.T.A. Code No. 019 ;	27-3-63	Policy still under consideration.
	(c) Twill and sateen, carded yarn, I.C.T.A. Code No. 022;		
	(d) Fabrics, n.e.s. Carded yarn, I.C. T.A. Code No. 026.		

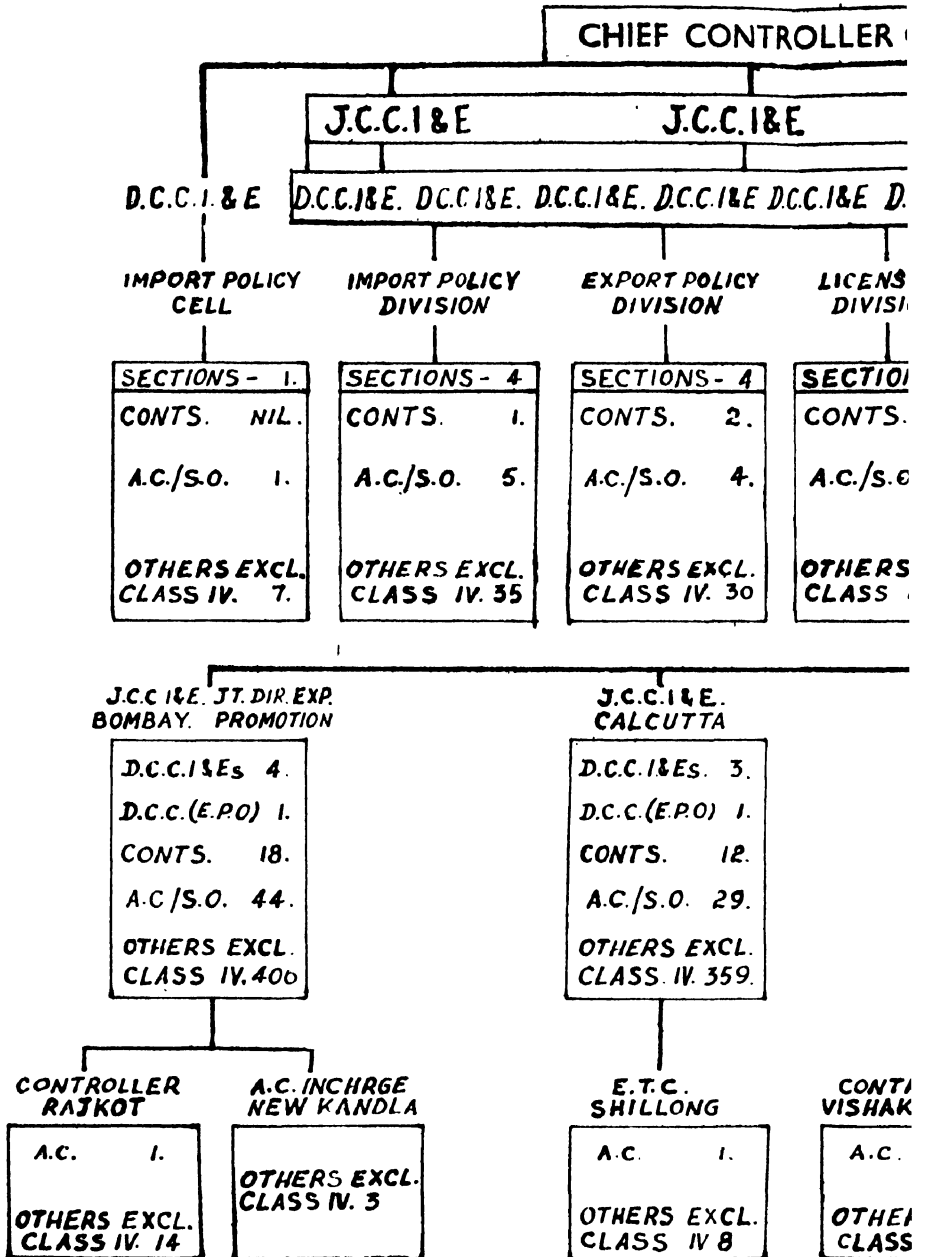
APPENDIX XIII (c)

Statement showing the export of IRON ORE during the years 1954-55 to 1962-63

(Qty. in '000' of Tonnes)
Value in Lakhs of Rs.

Country	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Czechoslovakia	282	116	189	90	438	228	420	222	430	218	691	320	763	397	806	380	795	399
Germany E.	6	3	13	7	19	10	50	27	81	41	18	9	26	16
Hungary	11	6	22	12	..	..	..	..	49	27	80	44	45	25
Poland	.	71	32	10	6	167	86	93	47	33	17	59	32	124	66	113	61	205
Roumania	23	17	63	34	227	119	426	220
U.S.S.R.	Neg.	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia	7	4	26	15	77	44	42	23	87	45	129	94	160	82	134
Japan 1.	.	501	206	1023	463	1052	527	1479	774	1219	642	1850	1744	894	1693	900	1811	962
Austria	.	3	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	11	6
Germany W.	.	88	37	49	21	27	15	9	4	3	2	57	29	87	45	46	26	16
Belgium	.	14	7	26	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	..	..
Italy.	.	3	1	11	5	65	37	102	63	101	60	91	51	130	68	131	72	147
Netherlands	.	37	16	54	24	23	12	2	1	1	Neg.	1	..	..	31	18	..	..
Other Countries	.	16	5	8	Neg.	3	Neg.	15	12	Neg.	Neg.	12	3	21	12	21	12	23
TOTAL	.	1015	421	1384	627	1821	931	2232	1186	1848	972	2921	1484	3191	1678	3366	1745	3797
Revised Total	.	..	421	..	627	..	931	..	1186	..	972	..	1459	..	1703	..	1741	..

IMPORT & EXPORT TRADE



APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Particulars of Gazetted & Non-Gazetted Staff (including Class IV Servants) in the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation as on 31-3-63.

Number of posts at the offices of :—

Category of posts	C.C.I. & E. (Head Quarters)	D.C.C.I. & E. (C.L.A.)	J.C.C.I. & E., Bombay.	J.C.C.I. & E. Calcutta	J.C.C.I. & E., Madras	D.C.C.I. & E., Ernakulam.	Controller of Imports Bangalore.	I. & E. T. C., Visakhapatnam.	I. & E. T. C., Rajkot.	E.T.C. Shillong.	F. T. C., Amritsar.	I. T. C., Pondicherry.	A. C., New Kanda.	Total posts in the Organisation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gazetted Officers.														
C.C.I.&E.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
J.C.C.I. & E.	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Director of Statistics	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jt. Director of Export Promotion . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
D.C.C.I. & E.	11	1	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
D.C.C.I. & E. (E.P.O.) . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
S.S.O.	1(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Controllers	19	6	18	12	8	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	67
Statistical Officers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Research Officers	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Asst. Controllers	32	19	44	29	21	3	1	..	1	1	1	3(k)	1	156
Section Officers	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

**Non-Gazetted Staff
(Including Class IV)**

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sr. Guestner Operators	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Staff Car Drivers	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Monkey Inspectors	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total of Posts (Gazetted)	100	26	69	46	33	5	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	291
Total of Posts (Non-Gazetted)	581	161	406	359	160	23	15	9	14	8	16	33	3	1788
Total of all posts	681	187	475	405	193	28	17	10	16	9	17	37	4	2079
Class IV Servants	148	37	106(f)	89	61	10(g)	6	4	5	2	6	9	1	484

REMARKS :—(a) Held in abeyance.

(d) Include 1 unfilled sanctioned post.

(b) Includes 2 unfilled sanctioned posts. (e) Includes 9 unfilled sanctioned posts.

(c) Include 1 unfilled sanctioned post (f) Includes 9 unfilled sanctioned posts.

(k) Include 1 unfilled sanctioned post.

(m) Includes 2 unfilled sanctioned posts.

(g) Include 1 unfilled sanctioned post.

(h) Include 1 unfilled sanctioned posts.

(j) Include 1 unfilled sanctioned post.

APPENDIX XVI

*Statement showing the number of interviews granted by the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation during the years 1957 (including Jan., Feb., March 58)—
1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.*

Name of the Office	1957 and Jan.-Mar. 1958	1958-59 Upto 31-3-59	1959-60 Upto 31-3-60	1960-61 Upto 31-3-61	1961-62 Upto 31-3-62	1962-63 Upto 31-3-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Head Quarters .	26,655	24,081	31,931	32,305	50,487	56,551
C.L.A. . . .	7,527	6,114	7,235	7,749	11,178	9,501
Bombay . . .	52,591	38,616	33,316	44,254	38,000	36,228
Calcutta . . .	35,395	28,380	32,512	31,028	30,737	25,370
Madras . . .	41,215	29,069	22,651	24,856	19,773	17,818
Ernakulam . . .	1,389	1,956	1,137	1,367	877	1,157
Pondicherry . . .	2,558	1,460	1,139	1,613	801	648
Amritsar . . .	1,673	1,157	1,156	1,020	1,488	656
Shillong . . .	96	64	176	361	163	185
Rajkot . . .	1,209	2,644	2,088	1,874	1,997	1,400
Visakhapatnam . . .	683	660	475	494	469	657
Bangalore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	693
TOTAL .	1,70,991	1,34,201	1,33,816	1,46,921	1,55,970	1,50,764
Average number of Interviews per week	3,289	2,581	2,573	2,825	2,999	2,899

APPENDIX—XVII

Statement No. 1

statement showing Receipts, Disposals, and Pendency of Import Licence applications in the C. C. I. and E. Organisation during the period April 62—March 1963.

Office	Brought forward	Receipts	Total Receipts	Disposals	Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
April 62—March 63					
1. Head Quarters .	949	63,546	64,495	63,556	93
2. C.L.A. .	—	44,163	44,163	44,163	—
3. Bombay .	970	1,04,618	1,05,588	1,05,361	227
4. Calcutta .	140	37,111	37,251	37,121	130
5. Madras .	65	26,874	26,939	26,927	12
6. Eranakulam .	32	2,946	2,978	2,968	10
7. Pondicherry .	77	4,792	4,869	4,839	30
8. Rajkot .	2	1,271	1,273	1,273	—
9. Visakhapatnam	5	914	919	853	66
10. Bangalore .	—	143	143	142	—
11. New Kandla .	—	57	57	57	—
12. Shillong .	—	285	285	285	—
TOTAL .	2,240	2,86,720	2,88,960	2,87,545	1,415

APPENDIX—XVII

Statement No. 2

Statement showing number of Export Licence applications received, disposed off and Pending in C.C. I. & E. Organisation during April '62—March '63.

Office	Brought Forward	Receipts	Total	Disposals	Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Licensing period April '62—March '63</i>					
Head Quarters .	98	1158	1256	1256	—
Bombay . . .	—	28057	28057	28057	—
Calcutta . . .	—	9967	9967	9967	—
Madras . . .	—	8146	8146	8131	15
Ernakulam .	—	1692	1692	1692	—
Pondicherry .	—	268	268	268	—
Rajkot . . .	—	2296	2296	2296	—
Visakhapatnam .	—	846	846	846	—
Bangalore . . .	—	—	—	—	—
New Kandla .	—	456	456	456	—
Shillong . . .	—	1	1	1	—
Amritsar . . .	—	1101	1101	1101	—
TOTAL	98	53988	54086	54071	15

APPENDIX—XVII

Statement No. 3

Statement showing Receipts, Disposals and Pendency of Receipts other than Import and Export Licence applications in the C. C. I. & E. Organisation during the period April '62—March '63.

Office	Brought forward	Receipts	Total	Disposals	Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Licensing period April '62—March '63.</i>					
Head Quarters	6,479	4,18,513	4,24,992	4,20,501	4,491
C. L. A.	5,250	2,32,399	2,37,649	2,34,900	2,749
Bombay	5,422	3,36,175	3,41,597	3,37,562	4,035
Calcutta	2,862	2,94,613	2,97,475	2,95,958	1,517
Madras	1,384	1,29,048	1,30,432	1,29,967	465
Ernakulam	54	21,530	21,584	21,556	28
Rajkot	—	13,126	13,126	13,126	—
Visakhapatnam	67	13,971	14,038	13,998	40
Pondicherry	101	17,736	17,837	17,716	121
Bangalore	—	4,868	4,868	4,751	117
New Kandla	—	4,165	4,165	4,165	—
Shillong	—	6,615	6,615	6,614	1
Amritsar	—	11,131	11,131	11,131	—
TOTAL	21,619	15,03,890	15,25,509	15,11,945	13,564

APPENDIX XVIII

Scale of fees for applications for grant of Import and Export Licences and fees for appeals

	Rs.
Applications for the grant of Import Licences :—	
For applications up to Rs. 10,000	15
Provided that no fees shall be leviable on any such application if the value of the goods specified in the application does not exceed Rs.250/- and if the import of the goods is required for the personal consumption of the applicant for purposes not connected with trade or manufacture. Similarly, no licence fees will be charged to a Government Department, Local authority or an educational or charitable institution importing goods for its own consumption even if the import is made through another agency under a letter of authority.	
For applications above Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 20,000	25
For applications above Rs. 20,000 and upto Rs. 40,000	35
For applications above Rs. 40,000 and upto Rs. 60,000	50
For applications above Rs. 60,000 and upto Rs. 80,000	70
For applications above Rs. 80,000 and upto Rs. 1,00,000	90
For applications above Rs.1,00,000 and upto Rs. 2,00,000	150
For applications above Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 150 plus Rs. 25 for every Rs. Rs. 50,000/- or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,00,000 subject to a maximum of Rs. 2500/- provided that in the case of bulk applications from Actual Users for import of raw materials and accessories falling under different serial/Sub-serial numbers of the I. T. C. Schedule the fee chargeable would be Rs. 150/- plus Rs. 30/- for every Rs. 50,000/- or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2 lakhs subject to a maximum of Rs. 2500/-.
Applications for the grant of Export Licences:—	
For applications below Rs. 500/-	Nil
For applications from Rs. 500/- to 10,000	10
For applications from Rs. 10,000 to 1,00,000	25
For applicatons above Rs. 1,00,000	100
Fee for applicatons for additional and replacement Import Licences	same as original applications
Fee on second appeal against the orders of import licensing authorities	5
Fee on applications for grant of subsidiary Import Licences	5

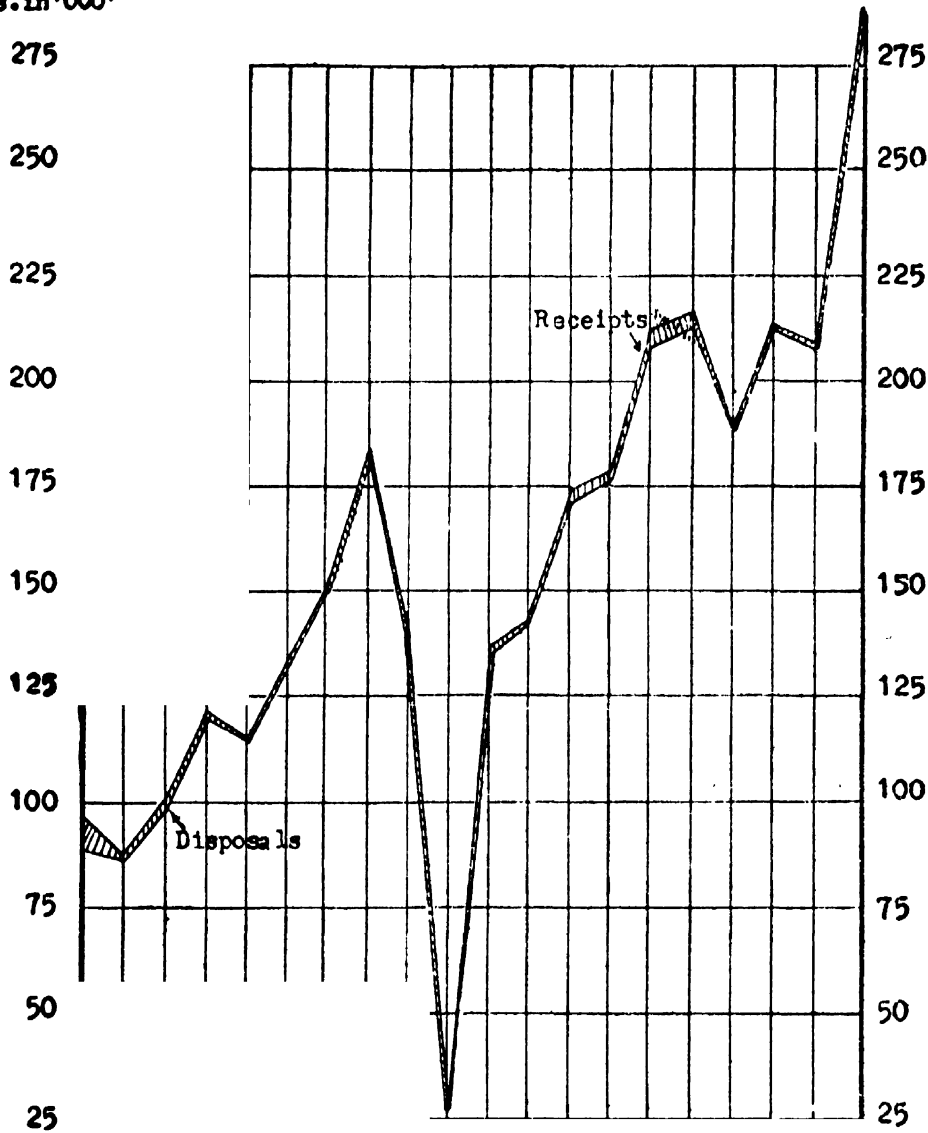
APPENDIX XIX

Statement showing comparative figures of Receipts and Disposals of Applications for Import licences in the I.T.C. Organisation period by period from January—June 1954.

Period	Brought forward	Receipts	Total	Disposals	Pendencies	Proportion percentage of pendency to Receipts
Jan.—June 1954 .	1,281	98,988	1,00,269	99,687	582	·6
July—Dec. 1954 .	582	1,21,116	1,21,698	1,20,857	841	·6
Jan.—June 1955 .	841	1,14,914	1,15,755	1,15,119	636	·6
July—Dec. 1955 .	636	1,33,254	1,33,890	1,33,385	505	·1
Jan.—June 1956 .	505	1,49,800	1,50,305	1,50,128	177	·1
July—Dec. 1956 .	177	1,83,645	1,83,822	1,83,622	200	·1
Jan.—June 1957 .	200	1,38,607	1,38,807	1,38,514	293	·2
July—Sept. 1957 .	293	27,795	28,088	27,733	355	1·3
Oct. 57—Mar. 1958 .	355	1,35,875	1,36,230	1,35,833	397	·3
April—Sept. 1958 .	397	1,41,963	1,42,360	1,41,681	679	·4
Oct. 58—Mar. 1959 .	679	1,73,834	1,74,513	1,73,721	792	·4
April—Sept. 1959 .	792	1,77,970	1,78,762	1,76,663	2,099	1·2
Oct. 1959—Mar. 1960	2,099	2,10,197	2,12,296	2,07,633	4,663	2·2
April—Sept. 1960 .	4,663	2,11,410	2,16,073	2,12,257	3,816	1·7
Oct. 60—Mar. 1961 .	3,816	1,85,693	1,89,509	1,88,348	1,161	·6
April—Sept. 1961 .	1,161	2,13,043	2,14,204	2,12,198	2,006	·9
Oct. 1961—Mar. 1962	2,006	2,07,699	2,09,705	2,07,465	2,240	1·1
April 62—March 63 .	2,240	2,86,720	2,88,960	2,87,545	1,415	·5

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSALS OF IMPORT APPLICATIONS

Figs.in '000'



Jan-J 53
July-Dec. 53
Jan-June 54
July-Dec. 54
Jan-June 55
July-Dec. 55
Jan-June 56
July-Dec. 56
Jan-June 57
July-Sept. 57
Oct 57-Mar. 58
April-Sept 58
Oct. 58-Mar 59
April-Sept 59
Oct. 59-Mar 60
April-Sept 60
Oct. 60-Mar 61
April-Sept 61
Oct. 61-Mar 62
April 62-Mar. 1963.

